The Chicago Tribune.

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HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT. MONEY ADvanced on warehouse receipts. E. L. CANFIELD, 181 LaSalle-st.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Dawes' Speech in Reply to Butler.

Bill Passed in the House to Abolish the Franking Privilege.

Provisions of the New Army Bill.

Virginia Congressmen Appear and Take Their Seats.

A Talk with the President Concerning Improvements at the Capital.

Corbin Before the Banking and Currency Committee.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.

DAWES VS. BUTLER.

The great event of to-day in Congressional circles was the reply of Mr. Dawes to his accusers, and his vindication of the speech he made last week on the financial outlook. The galleries of the House were full all the early part of the day, but a large proportion of the audience wearied of the preliminary proceedings and left before 3 o'clock, soon after which hour Mr. Dawes got the floor for the two hours speech in which he so triumphantly sustained himself and the committee of which he is chairman. The part of his former speech in which he challenged attention to the annual estimates was quite brief, and as he was then speaking under the rules, he was not allowed to explain his own position or position of the committee on this matter. To-day he had command of the floor and full latitude of expression, and on this occasion made it clear to every body that neither he nor the committee is at war with the administration, but that all are united in purpose to aid the President and his Cabinet in cutting down expenses and carrying on the government with the most rigid economy. He showed conclusively that he spoke not merely for himself, but for all his associates on the committee; that the former speech was not a reckless arraignment of the departments; that the committee spent the whole of holiday recess in advising with members of the Cabinet and the President himself, as to a reduction of estimates; that every head of department but one had been anxiously consulted by some member of the committee; that he did not visit the Secretary of War, whose letter to Butler was produced with such flourish yesterday, because Mr. Belknap had only just come into the office, and the President himself said he was satisfied that the estimates of that department could not be reduced. He confined himself strictly to the issue he made in the other speech. He said he had not drawn any comparison between the expenses of Johnson's administration and Grant's administration, and point blank refused to plead to the new issues so adroitly set up by Butler, Forney, and others. He gave Grant and his Cabinet credit for reducing the public debt, expelling rascals from the public service, faithfulness in collecting the revenues, and entire honesty of effort in administering the Government. He proved the necessity of the position taken by the committee by showing that the comparison of appropriations made last winter for the first year of our administration with estimates submitted for the second year thereof indicated an upward tendency of expenditure, instead of the downward tendency to which the Republican party is pledged, and vindicated the propriety of his first speech by showing how the committee had labored with the President and his Cabinet; and how Congress itself is responsible, through the laws it passes, for every dollar of proper expenditure made by any Administration; and that it was necessary to arrest the attention of Congress and the country, because the committee was everywhere met in its efforts at economy by the assertion that the Executive could only carry out the will of Congress.

It may, without the least exaggeration, be said that no man in Congress ever more completely vindicated his course and the course of his committee in the discharge of a great trust. He reviewed his former speech, and proved, by reference to page and line of the official book of estimates, that every material figure was correctly given, and called the House and country to take notice that not one of the departments knew anything about the errors and balances now presented when the committee was consulting them about the appropriation bills, and very aptly said that if some of the bureaus must now have credit, it is because the errors and balances have been hunted up since he made his first speech. He reported the result of his interview at the White House, and showed that the President was as solicitous as anybody to have the estimates cut down, and to aid Congress in its work of economy, and answered the whole brood of his accusers and maligners by stating that up to a week ago not one of the members of the Cabinet objected to the showing made in the book of estimates, or even pretended that they could make a better exhibit of their departments than is therein given. A man who would speak thus of such a character that he must be a fool who hereafter charges Dawes with having deserted his party, made war on the administration, falsified the record before the country, or proved faithless or incompetent in his position at the head of the Committee of Appropriations. Dealing so much as he did with figures, some part of his speech was, of course, tedious, but a large proportion of the members of the House sat close about him to the end. Butler's course to-day was in marked contrast with that of Dawes yesterday. Then Butler had his full say without interruption, Dawes only rising at the close of the honor to ask that Butler might have whatever time he desired to-day. Butler began his interruptions before Dawes had been on the floor twenty minutes, and kept them up with more or less frequency to the last, sometimes rising to his feet and sometimes speaking from his seat in a spiteful or threatening manner. He will, of course, seek an early occasion to reply. Doubtless he will be sharp as usual in his personalities, but he cannot damage the record of Dawes on this question, and Dawes' report of what the President said must make it tolerably apparent to everybody that the execution does not need Butler's defence.

THE CANADIAN INDIAN POLICY.

There was laid before the House, this evening, a long and readable report on the history, arrangement, and present condition of the Indians in British North America, prepared by F. N. Blake, our Consul at Hamilton, Canada, and made in pursuance of instructions from the State Department. It is written in a humane spirit, and claims to show the results of an honest policy in dealing with the Indians. It details the progress of civilization among the tribes, speaks of the methods by which peace is preserved, upholds the policy of integrity in all Indian transactions, advocates Indian reservations, and the confining of tribes to farm lots. It discusses the system of wards and guardianship, and holds that it is wise and sound, and recommends that Indian agents be allowed to hold office during good behavior. It is in the direct line of our best Indian policy, and gives precedents justifying the President's views on the question. Mr. Blake is in favor of the guardianship system, but thinks we should soon increase the civil and political powers of the most highly civilized Indians. The report is to be printed.

BILL ABOLISHING THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The House has done its part toward abolishing the franking privilege. The Post Office Committee brought in its bill providing that, after the 1st of next July, no matter shall be sent through the mail free. General Farnsworth proposed to make it the order for some day next week, and give a chance for discussion, but as soon as it was presented Mr. Cullom at once called out to have it put on its passage immediately, and was sustained by thirty or forty other gentlemen so decidedly that Mr. Farnsworth consented to go on with the bill. There was an exceedingly noisy debate of over an hour, in which a good many sharp things were said, and a number of amendments offered to exempt country newspapers from the operation of the bill. All these propositions were rejected, and the bill put through with a whirl, just as it came from the committee, with only fourteen votes in the negative. It is not hardly possible that the Senate will act upon it in such a manner, but something of the kind is likely to pass during the session.

CORBIN ON THE STAND.

The Gold Conspiracy Committee has finally got hold of Corbin, who came over from New York last night in charge of an officer. He is a man of 55 or 60 years of age, with a narrow face, and nervous manner, and had an air to-day of being a good deal demoralized. He was before the committee about an hour, and is to be further examined to-morrow. He is loth to tell anything; answers with great caution and deliberation, and gives no information beyond the briefest possible answer to questions asked. It is already apparent that Corbin was the sharpest man in the conspiracy, and that he beat Fisk and Gould at their own game by pretending to speak for the President, when he had no authority whatever to do so.

REMOVALS.

The President carried out to-day a purpose he has for some time entertained by removing Hon. Henry Barnard from the Commissionership of the Bureau of Education, and appointing General John Eaton as his successor. General Eaton is a New England man, graduate of Dartmouth, for some time at the head of Freedmen's Affairs in this district, then editor of a Republican paper at Memphis, and afterward Superintendent of Education in Tennessee, till the free school system was abolished by the present Legislature. His appointment will do a good deal to reconcile Congress to the continuance of the Bureau of Education.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The President to-day nominated: Jas. I. Jennings, Receiver of Public Moneys, at Ionia, Mich.; Jno. Eaton, of Tennessee, Commissioner of Education, in place of Barnard, to be removed; Bruce Johnson, Postmaster at Shelbyville, Ind.

THE FINANCES.

Secretary Boutwell was to-day at the Capitol, presenting his views before the Finance Committee.

VIRGINIA SENATOR.

John F. Lewis was sworn in this morning as United States Senator from Virginia.

A QUAKER DELEGATION.

Enoch Hoag, Superintendent of the Kansas Indian Superintendency, and a committee of the Society of Friends, including Geo. W. Wistar, of Philadelphia, appeared before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, this morning, to submit their views as to the proper treatment of the Indians in that State, and to urge appropriations to carry out their plans for educating and civilizing the various tribes under their charge. The committee promised a careful consideration.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Customs receipts last week, $3,271,226.

TO APPLICANTS FOR SEEDS, ETC.

The Commissioner of Agriculture is unable to accommodate applicants for supplies of seeds, plants, &c.

OFFICERS DISMISSED.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Bloodgood, convicted by court martial of shooting Lieutenant O'Connor, has been dismissed the service.

[illegible]

All disposable colored troops at Carlisle Barracks, have been ordered to Fort Leavenworth, for assignment to the Tenth Cavalry.

THE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Mayor of Washington, and Register of Deeds, have had an interview with the President in regard to District matters, in the course of which the President is represented as saying, referring to the former visit of citizens, that he did not know how they came to suppose he would recommend to Congress that an appropriation ought to be made for this city. [illegible] The President endorsed the same, and will accompany it by a letter of his own to Congress, and thus do something practical for the relief of our citizens.

The Mayor desired to know whether the plan suggested and briefly mentioned by the Register was satisfactory to the President. He doubted very much whether any other would give satisfaction. Four-fifths of the Republicans of the District of Columbia were opposed to the establishment of the franchise. [illegible]

RECEPTION POSTPONED.

The reception at the Executive Mansion to have taken place this evening, has been postponed till next Thursday evening, on account of the ball at Masonic Hall in honor of Prince Arthur, which was attended by the President and Mrs. Grant.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S MOVEMENTS.

This afternoon, by invitation of General Ramsey, the Prince and Mrs. Thornton, also his suite, visited the Arsenal. In the evening he dined with the Secretary and Mrs. Fish.

STEAMSHIP BILL.

Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, to-day presented his bill in the House for the establishment of lines of ocean steamers, which was referred to a special Committee on American Commerce. The bill proposes to establish four lines of steamers, as follows: Atlantic Iron Steamship Company, to ply between Boston and Portland, and Glasgow and Liverpool, sailing from each of said ports on alternate days; American Iron Steamship Company, to ply between New York and Liverpool, touching at Queenstown, and making weekly trips; the Trans-Atlantic Steamship Company to ply between Philadelphia and Baltimore and Southampton and Bremen, touching at each port on alternate weeks, and the North and South American and European Iron Steamship Company to ply between New Orleans and Hamburg, touching at Antwerp, and between New Orleans and Rio Janeiro, touching at Havana, Mayaguez, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, and Trinidad, in the West Indies, and Para, Peru, Ampreco and Bahai, in Brazil, making semi-monthly trips.

CORBIN ON THE STAND.

A. R. Corbin, of New York, appeared before the Banking Committee to-day, and was examined for two hours concerning the Wall street panic. He denied emphatically that in his operations with Gould and Fisk, either the President or any member of his family had anything to do with it, and knew nothing about it. He admitted he was in conference with Fisk and Gould, in operations to make money, and knew that he was dealing with unscrupulous men, and did not regard it as very wrong to fool them in any manner he chose. He said he could explain matters to the entire satisfaction of the committee, and the country. He will resume his testimony to-morrow, as he did not get half through.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The House Military Committee to-day completed the bill for the reduction of the army. It provides for mustering out about 500 officers. The retired list is increased to 250. A system is provided of pay by fixed salaries, instead of commutation and allowance. The General of the Army, who now receives $19,000, is to have $12,000. The Lieutenant General, now getting $14,000, is reduced to $10,000. Officers in the field will get a slight increase, but officers on detached duty will be somewhat reduced. Salary of Colonel, $5,000; for Lieutenant Colonel, $3,000; Major, $2,800; Captain, $2,000; First Lieutenant, $1,500; Second Lieutenant, $1,400.

MAIL MATTER TO BE PREPAID.

General Farnsworth reported a bill to prohibit, after the 1st of July next, the sending of any matter through the mails without prepayment, and, by general consent, the bill was put on its passage.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.

SENATE.

A NEEDED ABOLITION.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported favorably the House joint resolution prohibiting assessments upon, or collections from, subordinate officials to make presents to their superior officers. Passed.

THE SAN FRANCISCO WHISKEY SEIZURE.

A resolution relating to the recent seizure of distilled spirits in San Francisco was discussed, and indefinitely postponed.

OMAHA A PORT OF DELIVERY.

The bill to establish a port of delivery at Omaha, Nebraska, was discussed, and passed.

INDIAN LANDS.

Mr. ROSS, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported with amendments a joint resolution providing for the sale of certain lands in Kansas to the Cherokee Indians.

THE VIRGINIA BILL SIGNED.

The VICE PRESIDENT communicated to the Senate the fact that the President had signed the Virginia bill.

VIRGINIA SENATOR.

Mr. BOREMAN presented the senator-elect from Virginia, John F. Lewis, who was present, and moved that he be sworn. The credentials of John F. Lewis and John W. Johnson, Senators-elect, were then read. Mr. Lewis appeared and the usual oath of office was administered by the Chair.

REARRANGEMENT OF SEATS.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution for the rearrangement of seats of Senators, and for additional seats if necessary. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

THE CURRENCY BILL

was taken up, and Mr. HOWE reviewed the various propositions suggested by the Senators who had spoken in the discussion. The Senator from Ohio (Sherman) believed $45,000,000 of an increase to be sufficient.

The Senator from Indiana (Morton) thought $80,000,000 would be enough, and the Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner) thought $200,000,000 would be about right. He might pertinently ask each of the senators why did they stop at these amounts? How did they know these would be all that were necessary? Why not take off all restriction and let people waste all the money they wanted to invest in banking. Our currency would not be endangered if care was taken that the class of paper should be retired as fast as another came into use. [illegible]

Mr. SAWYER said he would favor the bill as proposed to be amended by Mr. Morton, increasing the volume of circulation beyond that proposed by the committee. He advised prudence and caution, so that the business interests might not be disturbed.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, favored the proposition of the Finance Committee, and explained the circumstances under which the present system of distribution had been adopted, claiming that it had been put in operation as a war measure, and that the West at the time declined to avail itself of it, while the South, in consequence of the rebellion, could not. He thought the banks of loyal States should not suffer because of their support of the government.

Mr. MORTON advocated the bill as proposed to be modified, to authorize $62,000,000 additional, and taking $12,000,000 when necessary from the excess of the North and East. He opposed the provision in regard to coin notes, believing if the banks were established on the basis proposed, they would be used for gold gambling purposes. Mr. Morton quoted from statistics to show the disparity in national circulation, establishing the fact that the Western cities, with a united population of 15,000,000 have but $118,000,000 altogether, while the Eastern cities, with a population of 12,300,000, have 180,340,000, showing that the great States of the West needed to have more than double their present circulation. Referring, further, to the Pacific States, he said financially, they had not been friends to the credit of the United States, having uniformly rejected our currency, and preferred to adhere to gold and silver.

Mr. CASSERLY explained that the Constitution of California, before the war, prohibited paper currency, and said this was not in consequence of any unfriendly feeling to the United States.

Mr. PATTERSON said New England had been made the scapegoat in the present discussion; but the National Bank circulation had been forced upon her. She had done her duty to the government under compulsion, and gentlemen from the South and West, now, ought not to complain, because, though New England had the lion's share of capital, she took it under compulsion.

Mr. CAMERON moved to adjourn.

After an ineffectual effort by Messrs. DRAKE and SHERMAN to secure an understanding that a vote would be taken to-morrow (Friday), the motion was agreed to, and, at 4:22, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. SCOFIELD—Authorizing the indemnity fund paid by China and Japan to be covered into the Treasury.

By Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin—To establish steamship lines.

By Mr. GILFILLAN—Requiring National Banks going into liquidation to deposit lawful money in place of their circulating notes, and to take up their bonds.

BILLS REPORTED.

Bills were reported and recommitted, as follows:

By Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands—To prevent further sale of public lands, except as provided for in the Pre-emption and Homestead laws and laws for disposing of town site and mineral lands.

By Mr. INGERSOLL, from the Committee on Railroads and Canals—To authorize the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Washington City to Cleveland, Ohio, or Erie, Pennsylvania, by the nearest direct route.

THE VIRGINIA BILL AMENDED.

Mr. DAVIS called up the bill introduced by him yesterday, to amend the Virginia bill by construing the word "oath" to include affirmation. Passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions of inquiry were offered and adopted, as follows:

By Mr. MOORE, of N. J.—As to why Harbor Masters' fees, health fees, and State Hospital fees are allowed to be collected at the New York Custom House, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court that such fees are unlawful.

By Mr. WILSON, of Minn.—Relative to the improvement of navigation in the Mississippi River, at or near the Falls of St. Anthony.

By Mr. BURDETT—As to a building for a Post Office, courts, etc., at Jefferson City, Mo.

SELECT COMMITTEE.

The SPEAKER announced the following Select Committee on the Postal Telegraph Bill: Messrs. Washburn (Wis.), Lawrence, Dawes, Davis, Palmer, Woodward, and Beck.

THE VIRGINIA MEMBERS.

Mr. PAINE moved that such of the Virginia members as to whose right to a seat there was no objection should now be sworn in. Messrs. Platt, Ridgeway, and Milnes therefore came forward and took the oath of office.

Mr. WOOD objected to the oath being administered to Porter, and read as the ground of his objection charges and specifications upon which Porter had been convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, which sentence was approved by Major General Butler, that Porter was convicted of disobeying publicly, in a street of Norfolk, that this government was a God d—d humbug from beginning to end. That Abraham Lincoln was doing everything to secure his own election, and that this was a rotten, bogus, corrupt government from beginning to end.

Mr. PAINE, in answer, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from General Butler, dated May 8, 1863, stating that Capt. H. Porter, in a heated discussion, had used words which, being reported to him, he was obliged to notice. [illegible]

Mr. ROOT remarked that the gentleman on the other side of the House frequently made such language, and if men were to be ruled out for such expressions, members from that side would rule themselves out.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked Mr. Paine whether Porter had ever taken back the expressions charged against him.

Mr. PAINE said he did not know. He had never conferred with him on the subject.

Mr. SARGENT asked Mr. Wood whether he was prepared to say any person should be excluded from membership in the House for having used such language.

Mr. WOOD said he had no difficulty in answering that question. He did not believe anybody was fit to sit in the House who considered the Government of the United States a humbug, or denounced the President in such scurrilous terms.

Mr. SARGENT remarked that he had simply wanted to get a profession of faith.

Mr. WHITTEMORE asked Mr. Wood, sarcastically, whether he did not think it better to treat that class of people with conciliation and kindness.

Mr. WOOD. Yes, but not to give them front seats.

Mr. ELDRIDGE. Not to put them alongside the gentleman from South Carolina. (Laughter.) I wish the gentleman from California to tell us what he thinks of such sentiments.

Mr. SARGENT, in reply to Mr. Eldridge, said he would hazard an opinion that if all gentlemen were to be excluded from the House, who could be proved to have used such language, the seats on his left (the Democratic side) would be pretty generally vacant. (Laughter.)

Mr. WOODWARD declared, with some excitement, that the assertions of the gentleman from California were slanderous.

Mr. PAINE resumed the floor, and insisted on the previous question.

The previous question having been seconded, and the main question ordered, Mr. HOLMAN moved to reconsider the vote ordering the main question, which motion gave him the right to the floor for an hour. He divided his time among members on both sides.

An excited discussion ensued on both sides by Messrs. HOLMAN, SMITH (Oregon), BECK, VOORHEES, SARGENT, COX, MAYHAM, WOODWARD, BUTLER (Massachusetts), WOOD, MORGAN, and ELDRIDGE.

Mr. HOLMAN reminded the House of the exclusion of Messrs. Young and Brown, members-elect from Kentucky, on the pretence of having used expressions that were regarded as disloyal.

Mr. VOORHEES remarked that the only good effect of the objection to Porter was that it would involve the members on the opposite side in contradictions, and necessitate a change of front. The case presented no difficulty to him. There was no reason against Porter being sworn, as he held that the House had no power to make inquiry into his record, if his constituents sent him here.

Mr. SARGENT recalled the fact that during the last Congress Mr. Wood had been censured by the House for declaring in a speech that he would vote against this "most infamous bill of a most infamous Congress," and asserted that the Democratic party had from the beginning of the rebellion thrown its influence in the scale against the government.

Mr. COX declared that the statement was not true. He was in Congress at the breaking out of the rebellion, and was among the first, if not the first, to denounce secession. The great body of Democrats had stood by Douglas and the Union. When a member from Kansas (Conway) offered a series of resolutions for dismemberment, was not the other side moved to expel him? But when a member from Cincinnati (Long) made a speech for secession and disunion, a majority of the other side voted to expel him. But one was a Republican and the other a Democrat. If all those who made expressions against the Union before the war were excluded from this House, half the seats on the other side would be empty. He agreed with his friend Voorhees as to the right of representation. No wrongs on the other side could make a right, and they should set no rules for them.

Mr. SARGENT repeated that the Democratic party of the North had not been, during the war, in sympathy with the government. A President, a Northern man, had sent a message to Congress stating that he had no power to coerce a State, and in that he had been fortified by Attorney General Black, a Northern Democrat.

Mr. MAYHAM made a remark as to a New York editor of a Republican paper advocating secession. [At this time the confusion and excitement had increased to such an extent that the Speaker had to resort to a strenuous gavel and to request members to resume their seats.]

Order having been restored, Mr. WOODWARD said he rose to reply to the slanderous charge made against the Democratic party by the gentleman from California. [illegible]

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., made some excusatory remarks in favor of Mr. Porter, saying the words uttered by him were an ebullition of ill-nature in an excited political discussion, and reminding the other side of the House of the [illegible] over one sinner that repenteth. [illegible]

Mr. WOOD considered this a good opportunity to test the consistency of the other side, and to present the proposed chalice to their own lips. He did not, however, agree with the members on his own side that the House would not be justified in inquiring into the record of a member-elect. He would not sit here with an enemy to his country.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, referring to Butler's quotation as to the joy in heaven over the repentance of a sinner, said he could not help but think that there was no gentleman on the floor of the House who could create such a thrill of joy in heaven as the gentleman from Massachusetts by repenting. (Laughter.)

The motion to reconsider was finally laid on the table—yeas, 123; nays, 8.

Mr. Porter was sworn in as member from Virginia.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Mr. FARNSWORTH reported a bill to abolish the franking privilege, which he wished to have made a special order. He yielded, however to the general expression of the House to put it on its passage at once, and, after an hour's discussion, the bill was passed—ayes, 174; nays, 14. It goes into effect on the 1st of July. The nays were: Biggs, Booker, Bird, Burr, Ela, Getz, Griswold, Holdman, Johnson, Reeves, Ridgeway, Rogers, Roots, Sherrod, Stone, Wood, and Woodward.

ELECTION CASE.

Mr. CHURCHILL, from the Committee on Elections reported a resolution that H. D. Foster was not entitled to the seat from the Twentieth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, and that John Covode was, and gave notice that he would call up the resolution for action next Tuesday.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House, at 1:30, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. CESSNA in the chair, on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. MYERS called the attention of the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations (Dawes) to the fact that the appropriations for construction and steam engineering were exhausted, and, in consequence, an order had been sent out a few days ago to the several navy yards to discharge all of those bureaus after February 1. He said 5,000 men would thus be thrown out of employment, and asked how soon an appropriation would be made.

Mr. DAWES replied he was not informed of the fact officially. When he should be, the committee would, no doubt, take action.

Mr. DAWES then addressed the committee in reply to the speech of Mr. Butler yesterday, undertaking to prove that his own speech, which had been arraigned yesterday, was made on a fitting occasion; that the speech was true, and that it was proper he should make it. He had been charged with having, with his eyes open, prostituted his official position to the benefit of the Democratic party and to the sacrifice of his own credit; but it would have been more to his taste could he have left the speech to its place before the bar of free and candid critics, to which everything that was said on this floor must ultimately come. [illegible]

Mr. Dawes then proceeded with the book estimates in his hand, to refer to them item of item of the estimates of the various departments, and to show that his original statement in regard to the excess of estimates over the appropriations of last year were in every respect correct. Passing on from the figures, he said: I should rejoice as much as any man at any development going to show how much the people of this country have been relieved of the burden of taxation by a reduction of expenditure since Andrew Johnson left the Presidential chair, but the question that I was investigating and the inquiry that I was putting to the country was whether, as between this year and next year, the tendency of the expenditure was upward or downward, and I felt it a duty for me to contribute what was in my power; if I thought I saw that the tendency was upward, to induce those who are responsible in these halls in the administration of the government to so manage public affairs that the tendency should be downward, not upward. [illegible]

Referring to the suggestions made yesterday by Mr. Butler that he (Dawes) should have gone to the departments to inquire into any supposed errors. He was compelled to say just what had transpired, and the country would judge from it whether he had been unfair or unjust. [illegible]

Mr. DAWES went on to relate a like experience in the Treasury Department, and said: "I went from the Treasury Department discouraged. I took counsel from an influential gentleman who gave me with this book of estimates under my arm, which has been my constant companion for six weeks, and I was advised to go to the President myself, and I laid these estimates and balances before him. [illegible]"

[illegible]

I submit, Mr. Chairman, that here where I stood was the place, and that it was eminently proper that the Committee on Appropriations should do what it could to arouse a sentiment in the House of Representatives in favor of uniting in every effort of any of the departments, or any of the executive officers, to cut down these expenditures. [illegible]

During most of the time Mr. Dawes was speaking, the aisles in his vicinity were crowded with members, so that it was not an easy matter for an accurate report to be made of his remarks. He spoke nearly two hours. When he concluded, the committee rose.

ARMY BILL.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to reduce the number of officers in the army, which was made the special order for Wednesday next.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. BANKS introduced a bill to amend the law constituting eight hours a day's work for government mechanics, &c. Referred.

Mr. STEVENSON introduced a bill to abolish mileage. Referred.

THE YERGER TRIAL.

Mr. SCHENCK asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the President for information as to the trial, by military commission, of E. M. Yerger, of Mississippi, for the murder of Brevet Brigadier General Jos. G. Crane, of the United States Army, and as to the proceedings which have taken place in regard to it since the finding of the Military Commission, and what has been the occasion of any delay in the promulgation and execution of any sentence rendered; and, if any, what agreement, if any, has been made by the Attorney General of the United States to suspend action in the case; by what authority, and with what object.

Mr. MERCER objected, and at half-past 6 o'clock the House adjourned.

INDIANA.

Railroad Projects—Killed by a Falling Tree—Post Office Robberies.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Jan. 27.

A railroad meeting was held, this evening, at which, it is understood, the officials of the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati, and Jackson, Saginaw & Fort Wayne Railroads have, without legal binding, agreed to work in the interest of each other, with the prospect of finally accomplishing a consolidation of the two lines. The former company also effected a satisfactory settlement with their contractors, and the train, recently removed from the road, will resume its running between here and Bluffton in a few days.

The Fort Wayne, Richmond & Cincinnati Railroad is represented by William Parry, President; The Fort Wayne & Muncie by L. Worthington, President, and the Jackson & Saginaw by H. H. Smith, President, accompanied by the Directors of the latter road. The above gentlemen are addressing a meeting of citizens to-night to engage an interest in the Jackson Road whereby funds can be raised to secure an early completion of the road to this place. It is well attended and will doubtless prove favorable to the company.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., Jan. 27.—A sad accident, causing instantaneous death occurred near here today. Mr. Henry McFarland and J. Brown were felling trees in a strip of timber two miles from town. They had just succeeded in detaching a large tree from the stump, when in falling it struck a sapling near by causing it to suddenly decline, and in its descent McFarland was struck on the head, completely crushing the skull. He died instantly, and apparently without a struggle. McFarland is an unmarried man, about 35 or 40 years of age. A large circle of friends regret his sudden and untimely end.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 26.—The Post Offices at Kokomo, Howard County, and in Greencastle, Putnam County, were entered last night and robbed. The Kokomo office lost four hundred dollars, while the Greencastle office lost much more, all the money and stamps being taken by the thieves, and valuable letters broken open and robbed of their contents.

There are rumors of a new Republican newspaper to be started here, but they are not deemed reliable.

THE WEST.

Omaha Building Project—News from the Indian Reservations.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Jan. 27.

The Regents of the Omaha High School building intend to demolish the old Capitol building, next spring, and erect a school building to cost $150,000, on the grounds.

The palace hotel express for San Francisco, this morning, had every seat taken. Travel westward is much heavier than eastward.

Reliable information from the Pawnee Reserve shows that the report of the disaster to the Pawnee raiders was exaggerated. Four Indians had their feet and hands frozen, and were unable to reach the reservation. The others arrived safely. They captured 130 ponies from friendly Indians on the Arkansas, but claim that they had no fight. Superintendent Janney intends returning the stolen property to the owners, and to have the leaders of the stealing expedition punished. The Pawnees on a hunting expedition have all returned very successful, having killed a large number of buffalo and other game.

Anti-Slavery Festival in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society was held to-day. Resolutions were adopted rejoicing in the near prospect of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment; urging that the nation should give land to the negro, and characterizing the precipitate admission of half-loyal States as a needless betrayal of the nation, and foul wrong to the loyal masses who look to Congress for protection. Speeches were made by Aaron M. Powell, Colonel T. W. Higginson, Rev. W. H. Channing, Wendell Phillips, Mr. Langston, of Ohio, and others.

Pittsburgh Banks Victimized.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 27.—This afternoon two strangers entered the Third National Bank in this city, and presented a check for $8,000 on the Corn Exchange Bank of New York, and obtained $3,000 on it. They subsequently visited the Second National Bank with a similar check, and obtained $3,000. Both checks are ascertained to be forgeries. The criminals escaped. They had previously gained the confidence of the bank officers by depositing considerable sums of money, all of which was drawn out.

FOREIGN.

Further Returns from the Spanish Elections.

The International Coinage Question Discussed in the French Senate.

Debate in the Corps Legislatif on the Franco-English Commercial Treaty.

France.

INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.

PARIS, Jan. 27.

The Senate yesterday discussed a proposition for an international coinage system. Messrs. Chevalier and Leverrier and others participated and urged the adoption of a gold coin equivalent to twenty-five francs as the universal unit.

DIED.

The Duke of Broglie, a leading member of the Orleanist faction, died here yesterday, 85 years old.

THE LATE MINERS' STRIKE.

PARIS, Jan. 27.

Many of the troops recently sent to La Creusot to preserve order among the strikers, have returned to their garrisons. Resident Schneider now accuses Englishmen of having fomented these troubles.

THE FRANCO-ENGLISH COMMERCIAL TREATY IN THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

There was a stormy session of the Corps Legislatif this afternoon on the Franco-English commercial treaty. M. Thiers, in a speech, demanded the renunciation of this treaty, and reproached the majority, asserting that they did not truly represent the country, or they would overthrow a minority having principles the country had repudiated.

A great agitation ensued. Ex-Minister Forcade replied that the majority upheld the Cabinet. It is not understood why Thiers opposed the Ministry and Forcade upheld it, but it is supposed that Thiers wished to force Messrs. Darulavet and Buffet to resign, in order to be replaced by members of the majority.

Lord Clarendon has arrived here from London, to ascertain for the English Government the real intention of the Cabinet of the Tuileries in regard to the treaty of commerce, which expires on the 4th of February next.

THE PRESS LAW.

PARIS, Jan. 27.

After the passage of the new law relative to press libels the French Government intends to grant an amnesty to all press offenders, including Rochefort, who was convicted under the old law.

Great Britain.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The Alabama negotiations continue in suspense. No definite arrangements are yet arrived at.

A FRENCH CONSPIRACY.

The *Telegraph* asserts that the French Government has discovered the existence of a conspiracy, spreading throughout France, implicating trades' unions, the English International Secretary, and Mazzini.

O'DONOVAN-ROSSA.

DUBLIN, Jan. 27.

The Fenians of Tipperary advocate the re-election of O'Donovan-Rossa in case his right to a seat is denied by Parliament.

UNION OF ERIE SHAREHOLDERS.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

It is said a large number of Erie shares held in this country have been stamped by the Erie Shareholders' Protective Union. A member of the firm of Burnham, Dalrymple & Co. will soon leave for New York to protect holders by voting on these stamped shares.

Rome.

RUMORED DEATH OF THE POPE.

PARIS, Jan. 27—midnight.

A rumor of the death of the Pope is in circulation to-night, but it can be traced to no authentic source.

DENIAL.

ROME, Jan. 27.

The report of the death of the Pope is false.

PARTING INJUNCTION.

Colonel Dargy, Commander of the Antibes Legion, died in this city yesterday. During his last sickness, he called the officers of the Legion together, and enjoined them to fidelity and honor to the Pope and France.

Spain.

ELECTION TO THE CORTES.

MADRID, Jan. 27.

No further returns from the elections for members of the Constituent Cortes have been received, but the authorities here classify those known to be elected somewhat differently now, to wit: Progressists, 18; Republicans, 4; Unionists 3; Absolutists, 1.

OTTAWA.

The Smith Arson Case—Continuation of the Examination of Felix Sigler—Discharge of Smith and Arrest of Felix Sigler.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 27.

I knew nothing about being arrested until it occurred. I don't remember having told Howell anything about what Smith told me about burning the building at this time. I told him after I was arrested and discharged. I told Mr. Avery of it, too; but I don't remember when. I told no one else, at the time of my examination, these circumstances about Smith. I got no written statement from Works. I don't remember whether I made any bargain with Works to give him fifty dollars for a statement. I don't know who hired Avery or paid him. I did not say to Mr. Brunker, "By God, I want twenty-five dollars." Mr. Brunker said to me I would go and swear that on to Mr. Howell, I could get twenty thousand dollars. He said Brunker burned up the building at Howell's direction, and that if I had followed Howell's directions I should have been burned up in it too. [illegible]

[illegible]

Adjourned till 1½ o'clock.

The remaining witness called was A. F. Boyd. His evidence was not material. This closed the case for the prosecution.

On behalf of the defendant the following witnesses were called: Mr. Nicholson, who testified as to the clothes given Sigler by Howell; E. M. Smith, who stated he sold Sigler some clothes; A. W. Wheeler, who stated Nicholson had warned Mr. Boyle and himself to look out or Howell would buy off their witnesses; and Mr. Barber, who deposed that Nicholson wanted him to get Frank Sigler to alter his testimony.

This closed the evidence. Mr. Van Arman then proposed to submit the case to the Court without argument, but Mr. Avery made a short statement to the Court reviewing the whole evidence, and insisting that Smith was the guilty party, and that there was sufficient evidence before the Court to warrant them in holding him on the present charge.

Mr. Van Arman replied in a speech of two hours and a half, during which he ably and eloquently analyzed the witnesses against Smith, and concluded by saying that there was certainly not sufficient testimony to justify the Court to entertain his committal.

Mr. Avery replied, animadverting on the course adopted by Mr. Van Arman in bitter terms, and said it was for the Court to say whether Smith was guilty or not.

The Justice, after a short consultation, decided that they did not consider there was sufficient evidence to hold Mr. Smith to bail. Mr. Smith then left the court-room with his friends.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Felix Sigler, and he is now anxiously awaiting his examination on this charge.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.

COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY SEIZED.

A quantity of counterfeit fractional currency was seized to-day, in Brooklyn, and one man arrested. A portion of it was fifty cent notes, so well executed as to be almost undistinguishable from the genuine. A counterfeit $1 National Bank note has been circulated, but is very badly executed.

SUPPLIES FOR THE CUBAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

A schooner sailed yesterday with a supply of arms and ammunition for the Cuban revolutionists. The Cuban Junta claims to have information of another victory to the insurgents in the Eastern Department.

RAILWAY MATERIAL FOR MEXICO.

An agent of the government has arrived here to purchase material for railway construction. It is the intention of the Juarez government to extend the Vera Cruz and City of Mexico line to the Pacific Ocean, and they hope to have it completed within two years.

THE ROCK ISLAND STOCK.

The difficulties about Rock Island stock was the chief excitement on Wall street to-day. Before this stock was expelled from the Stock Exchange, the brokers sold short, expecting the expulsion would cause a decline; but contrary to their expectation, it has advanced, and the brokers are in trouble. To revenge themselves, they have requested the governing committee to forbid the stock telegraph to give any quotations of Rock Island, and not to give any quotations from the National Board. There is now very little prospect that Rock Island will be called at the Stock Exchange for the present.

MONEY.

The money market is extremely easy. Call loans rule from 4 to 6 per cent. on Government bonds and railway collateral. Lenders, in some instances, are unable to get more than 3 per cent.

STOCKS.

Stocks and bonds were dull.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE ERIE STRIKE

is about over. The strikers have failed, and numbers are begging to go back to work.

FUNERAL OF AN ACTOR.

The funeral rites of Henry Placide, the veteran comedian, were celebrated at old St. Paul's yesterday. The edifice was thronged with mourners. Rev. Dr. Dix officiated, and the ceremonies were very impressive. Among the pall-bearers were Messrs. S. L. M. Barlow, Thurlow Weed, Philo S. Ruggles, and Lester Wallack. The remains were taken to Greenwood.

INTENDED CELEBRATION.

The colored citizens of this city are making arrangements to hold a grand celebration of the complete ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment.

STOLEN CERTIFICATE.

The marriage certificate of Albert D. Richardson and Mrs. Abby Sage has mysteriously disappeared from the office of Vital Statistics, where it was filed on Saturday. It will be replaced by a duplicate to be obtained from the officiating clergyman.

THE ALEXANDER MURDER.

In the morgue, yesterday afternoon, the body of Captain John Alexander, formerly of New Orleans, supposed to have been murdered, was examined by Coroner Flynn and Dr. Doremus. Dr. Doremus took charge of the stomach for chemical analysis. Nobody yet knows what has become of Alexander's $60,000, and the mystery deepens.

RAILROAD SECURITIES.

To-day it is stated that the Chicago & Northwestern Company intend to issue $750,000 seven per cent consolidated convertible first mortgage bonds, in place of the $600,000 equipment bonds in the sinking fund of the company, and $150,000 of the same outstanding, of all which mature this year. No official notification has been sent to the Stock Exchange. All the Western Pacific Railroad bonds have been closed out at 90 and interest.

SAILING OF THE DARIEN EXPEDITION.

The steamer Nipsic and storeship Guard, comprising the Darien expedition, sailed this evening.

VERDICT IN A LIBEL SUIT.

A verdict of not guilty was returned, this afternoon, in the libel suit of Geo. Wilkes against the proprietors of the *Turf, Field and Farm*.

PACIFIC COAST.

Proposed Line to Australia—Sudden Death—A Fiendish Act—Arizona News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—The establishment of steam service between here and Australia is attracting attention. It is rumored that the Pacific Mail Company and Ben Holliday are both considering the feasibility of the project. W. H. Webb, of New York, has been employed as agent to proceed to Australia immediately, with a view to inaugurating the line early the ensuing spring.

Edward C. Odell, commanding the United States Coast Survey steamer Shubrick, dropped dead in the street last night from congestion of the brain.

The savings banks of the city show nearly $22,000,000 deposits on the 1st of January, 1870.

The city is excited over the horrible murder of a little girl six and a half years of age, who was first outraged and then killed. The perpetrator was arrested, and, with the utmost difficulty, the police carried him to prison, the mob endeavoring to rescue and lynch the fiend.

The Woman Suffrage Convention met here, to-day. About 300 persons are present, women predominating.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—Arizona advices state that the Indians were quiet. [illegible]

OHIO.

Serious Accident to a Stock Train—The Flax-Growers Ask for Further Protection.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 27.—The northern bound stock train on the Cleveland & Columbus Road met with an accident near Wellington on Wednesday morning. A car axle broke, and eight or ten cars freighted with cattle and hogs were thrown from the track, killing a large number of the animals.

The first annual meeting of the Northwestern Flax Association was held here, yesterday. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Wisconsin were represented. They memorialized Congress to pass no laws that will reduce the present import duty on flaxseed. [illegible] Adjourned *sine die*.

The Ohio Dairymen's Association commenced its sixth annual meeting at Wellington, yesterday.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27.—The proposition for aid to the railroad between Rockport, on the Ohio River, and the Ohio & Mississippi Road west of Vincennes, was submitted to the Chamber of Commerce to-day, but no action taken in favor of it.

Virginia Items.

RICHMOND, Jan. 27.—General Canby to-day issued an order directing all military commissions acting under the Reconstruction acts to be dissolved; that all prisoners be turned over to the State courts; [illegible]

GEORGIA.

General Terry's Despatch to the War Department Announcing the Organization of the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The following telegram was received at the War Department, to-day:

ATLANTA, Jan. 26.

General E. D. Townsend:

[illegible]

(Signed) ALFRED H. TERRY, Brevet Major General.

Fires.

DETROIT, Jan. 27.—The Skating Rink burned to-night. [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—The National Hotel, on Race street, was damaged by fire, to-day, to the amount of $5,000.

Brutality Lightly Punished.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Jan. 27.—Mrs. Martha Lappe was tried, to-day, for cruelty to her step-son, a child 5 years old. [illegible]

Marriage at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27.—Colonel Digby, of the English army, married, this morning, Miss Lillie, daughter of William S. Groesbeck. The ceremony took place at Groesbeck's residence, Bishops Rosecrans (Catholic) and McIlvaine (Episcopal) officiating.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 27.—COTTON—Fair demand and firm for lower grades; [illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 27.—Petroleum—Good inquiry for spot, [illegible]

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Jan. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, [illegible]

COOK, COBURN & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS, Are authorized to receive advertisements for THE TRIBUNE, at our lowest rates. Also, agents to receive subscriptions or orders for all NEWSPAPERS or MAGAZINES (in any language) in the U. S. or Territories, at the publishers' lowest prices. OFFICE, 81 DEARBORN-ST.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

The Regular Convocation of WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 43, R. A. M., this (FRIDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Business and work on M. M. Degree. JOHN WHITLEY, Secretary.

Masonic.

ORIENTAL LODGE, NO. 33, A. F. & A. M. Special Communication this (FRIDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work on the 3d Degree, at Oriental Hall, 122 La Salle-st. Visitors cordially invited to attend. By order of the W. M. E. N. TUCKER, Sec'y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY FOR DELIVERY.

Gross' Statutes, Including Acts of 1869.

Gross' Statutes of Illinois, one vol. ... $10.00
Gross' Index to Private Laws ... [illegible]
Gross' Criminal Code ... [illegible]

Either of above sent, charges paid, on receipt of price by the publishers, E. L. & W. L. GROSS, Springfield, Ill.

For sale in Chicago by THE WESTERN NEWS COMPANY.

DENTISTRY.

GREAT REDUCTION In Dental Fees.

[illegible]

Vitalized Air or Laughing Gas administered in extracting Teeth.

J. WARD ELLIS, DENTIST, No. 68 Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO., Chicago, Jan. 25, 1870. The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from the 1st to the 15th February next, for the payment of the usual semi-annual cash dividend of 5 per cent. A. DUDGEON, President.

National Bank of Commerce, 107 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO. A. VANCE BROWN, President. CHARLES T. BUKLEY, Cashier. JOHN OTT, Assistant Cashier.

Illinois County and Township Bonds, WANTED, By JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., 155 and 157 LaSalle-st.

$4,500, $2,500 and $2,000 To Loan for Five Years, On inside Improved City Real Estate, at 10 per cent. by E. A. LINN, Room 7, Uhlich's Block.

TO LOAN. MONEY TO LOAN on improved city property, in sums of $3,000 and upwards, without delay. MEAD & COE, 154 Washington-st.

RICHMOND PRINTS. SPRING 1870. THE RICHMOND MFG. CO. OFFER Pink, Purple and Orange Frocks, Double and Fancy Purples, German Checks, Shirtings, And Fancy RICHMOND PRINTS, In newest styles and colorings, to Jobbers only, at 188 CHURCH-ST., NEW YORK.

STEAM ENGINES. PORTABLE, AGRICULTURAL AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES. [illegible] A. N. WOOD & CO., Eaton, Madison County, New York.

MACHINERY. Woollen Machinery at a Bargain. [illegible] S. R. Fox Manufacturing Company, [illegible] ST. LOUIS, MO.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES. DISSOLUTION. [illegible] Chicago, Jan. 27, 1870.

DRY GOODS

NOTICE.

NEW ATTRACTIONS AND BARGAINS AT Carson, Pirie & Co.'s GREAT DRY GOODS SALE, TO-DAY.

A large lot of new Dress Goods have been placed on the cheap table to be sacrificed.

NOW IS THE TIME. 118 & 120 State-st

FURS.

Previous to taking Inventory we are offering our entire stock of LADIES' FURS, *Consisting of all the latest and most stylish Goods, at greatly reduced prices.* BISHOP & BARNES, *Fashionable Fur Manufacturers,* 115 LAKE-ST.

GOOD MINK SETS FOR $25. B. BURTON, 99 WASHINGTON-ST.

LUMBER AND TIMBER.

LUMBER AND TIMBER. We are prepared to take orders for bills of Lumber, to be furnished during the coming season from our own Mills at Sturgeon Bay, Wis., and from the Mills of Gifford & Ruddock, at Manistee, Mich. Particular attention given to Bridge Bills requiring long and large Timber, and to cargoes of Piece-stuff for dealers. Bills required for immediate use can be filled from our Chicago Mill. Possessing superior facilities, we can guarantee prompt delivery and low prices. BRADNER, CHARNLEY & CO. Lumber Merchants, 248 South Water-st.

COAL.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., Pittsburgh Pa. We represent several mines of superior Coal in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, among which are the Pittsburgh National and Willow Grove, Pittsburgh Union, Printers', Raccoon and Camp Hill Coal Co.'s; and are prepared to fill orders from Chicago at $2.00 per ton at the mines. The freight is now $50 per car. All orders should be addressed to R. A. SCHNABEL, General Agent, 128 Smithfield-st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mt. Sterling, Pennsylvania, CANNEL COAL. The Best American Coal Mined. [illegible] Is the Cleanest and Most Economical Coal ever introduced here. [illegible] DYER & PAYNE, North End Rush-st. Bridge.

DRUGGISTS.

W. T. ROCKWOOD. JOHN BLOCKI. ROCKWOOD & BLOCKI, Importers & Wholesale Druggists, 192 Lake and 20 Wells-sts., CHICAGO. In addition to a complete stock of Drugs and Medicines, both Foreign and Domestic, we make a specialty of Rare Chemicals, Fine Essential Oils, Chemical Glassware, Wines, Liquors, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Brushes, etc.

CUBAN CABLE.

REDUCTION ON CABLE MESSAGES TO AND FROM HAVANA, CUBA. TO TAKE EFFECT, JANUARY 1, 1870. [illegible]

LOTTERY.

Extra Class, No. 143, for Jan. 27, 1870. [illegible] PRIZES CASHED and information furnished in G. H. MURRAY & CO.'S Kentucky State Lotteries, by F. C. DAVIS & CO., Brokers. [illegible]

230,650 DOLLARS distributed monthly, by Sworn Commissioners, in the Legal Kentucky State Lottery. [illegible] MURRAY & CO., Covington, Ky.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 168 Washington-st., Chicago, AND 129 Broad-st., New York.

GENERAL NOTICES.

TAXES TOWN LAKE. DANIEL BURCKY, Collector, 78 LaSalle-st., Room 9.

KEYSTONE COLLAR COMPANY. ISAAC VAN DEUSEN has this day, by mutual consent, withdrawn as a partner from our firm. [illegible] KEYSTONE COLLAR COMPANY. Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1870.

LOW WATER INDICATOR. BRADFORD'S LOW WATER INDICATOR. A positive protection against bursting of boilers from low water. [illegible] W. A. BRADFORD, Sup't. Cor. Third & Lock-sts. Cincinnati, O.

NEW MUSIC. "SWEET ETHEL MAY." NEW SONG AND CHORUS ... 35 Cents. By J. A. BUTTERFIELD. [illegible]

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, At Close of Business, 22d January, 1870.

[illegible]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE National Bank of Commerce, OF CHICAGO, At the Close of Business, January 22, 1870. (Commenced business, Sept. 25, 1868.)

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS [illegible]

INSTRUCTION. MUSICAL. [illegible]

FERRY HALL LAKE FOREST, ILL. [illegible]

FOR SALE. LUMBER. [illegible] MILLS, COOK & WILDE, [illegible]

SAFES.

HALL TO SARGENT.

Office Hall's Safe and Lock Co. Chicago, Jan. 21, 1870.

JAMES SARGENT:

[illegible]

Yours respectfully, JOSEPH L. HALL, President Hall's Safe and Lock Co.

SARGENT "In the Saddle."

HALL RETREATS.

Joseph L. Hall having declined to accept my challenge to pick either his five or twelve-wheel VICTOR BANK LOCK in this city, I would now ask, is there a BANKER In the City of Chicago, the State of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan or Wisconsin who has in use one of HALL'S five, six or twelve-wheel VICTOR BANK LOCKS, That he is willing to lock up himself and give me the privilege of trying to pick or open without injury to Lock or Safe? If there is such a man, I shall feel much obliged if he will telegraph me at once, care of PRATT & COVERT, 86 Washington-st.

"I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." JAMES SARGENT.

OCEAN STEAMERS

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. [illegible]

CUNARD MAIL LINE. STEAM WEEKLY TO AND FROM New York, Queenstown & Liverpool. CHINA, MALTA, SCOTIA, PALMYRA, RUSSIA, SIBERIA. [illegible] No. 2 Lake-st., Corner Michigan-av., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED. [illegible]

WANTED. WANTED, To Engage as Confidential Clerk or Partner, [illegible]

WANTED. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED. [illegible]

GAME. GAME! GAME! GAME! F. BROOME, [illegible]

HOUSE MOVING. HOUSE MOVING [illegible]

THE SKATING SEASON. WEST SIDE RINK [illegible] GOODRICH, [illegible]

The Tribune.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1870.

THE WAREHOUSE CONTROVERSY.

The Board of Trade of this city has, by a unanimous vote, decided in favor of the principle of having all receipts for grain in warehouse registered, whereby the public can know at any time, not only how much grain is in store, but how many warehouse receipts are in circulation. Purchasers of such receipts, and banks which advance money on them, will have some degree of protection against any over-issues, and warehousemen will be relieved from the common imputation that they have made over-issues. This regulation has not yet gone into effect. It remains now for the board and the warehousemen to agree upon some plan of putting it into practical operation. In a matter of so much importance there ought to be united action, and such regulations adopted as, while securing the end sought, will be satisfactory to all interests. The warehousemen ought to meet the Board of Trade in a spirit of accommodation, and agree upon a system of registration that will meet all the requirements of the case.

Some of our exchanges are publishing extracts from the discussions of the grain warehouse system, and seem inclined to use them as arguments in favor of turning the volume of the grain trade elsewhere. We do not apprehend that the business of the city will be extensively affected, one way or the other, by such arguments, because holders of property generally understand their interests well enough to send it where they can realize the most money for it; and those to whom Chicago is the best market will continue to patronize it. But we submit that such a procedure is scarcely generous or just. The great mass of grain operators are anxious to purge the business of its bad features, so that people in the country, as well as in this city, may be certain of honorable dealing in all cases. The attempt to prove that Chicago men are worse than those of other places is pure nonsense; human nature is much the same everywhere, and a hundred men can scarcely be found, in any community, of whom it could be predicted that not one among the number would be dishonest, under circumstances favorable to the commission of fraud. It is the system that needs reform, to prevent the possibility of wrong. For the warehousemen of this city, it may be truthfully asserted that they have taken less advantage of their position than many men would have done; and we think it rather creditable to Chicago, than otherwise, that not a single warehouseman in this city has yet failed to meet his obligations.

Grave charges have been raised in the country at different times against the warehousemen of Chicago, and many grave charges have been circulated to their discredit. That some of these allegations have been warranted by the facts, there is little doubt; but it is not fair to say that many of them could not possibly be true. But, taking these charges as a starting point, the grain dealers are anxious that the system should be so changed as that any man interested may be able to ascertain for himself what foundation there may be for blame. Let not the position be misunderstood, because the faults of the situation are freely canvassed. It is not that we are less honest, but that we are disposed to be more candid than our neighbors, that the present movement has been undertaken.

THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL

The State Convention has been discussing the question of limiting the amount of debt which the Legislature may create temporarily to meet extraordinary emergencies, and the debate has wandered off to the propriety of prohibiting any expenditure for internal improvements. The two questions are very distinct. The creation of a debt is one thing, and the convention can hardly be too rigid in limiting and prohibiting that authority; leaving, however, the people free, at a general election, to vote for such debt for a specified purpose, together with an irrepealable tax to pay the interest and principal thereof. That rule is in the present constitution, and has proved to be a wise protection. It has effectually prevented the creation of any debt. But we question the wisdom of so tying the hands of the Legislature that it may not appropriate any money for any work of internal improvement. It may be well to say that the Legislature shall not engage in any new work of internal improvement, or that the State shall not become the owner by purchase or otherwise of any new work. But the State now owns the Illinois and Michigan Canal. That canal has cost a large sum of money, which has been paid or will be paid from its revenues. The revenues of the canal will soon be relieved of the mortgages upon them. But the fact that the mortgages have hitherto absorbed the revenue has prevented any improvement of the canal itself, or the extension of its business. The revenues may be more than doubled by an expenditure extending its business by such an improvement of the Illinois River as will establish continuous navigation to the Mississippi River. This improvement is needed as part of the canal itself. The canal proper wants deepening and enlarging, to meet the increased business along the whole line from Chicago to Alton. Is the State to permit this canal property, which has cost so many millions of dollars, and which has been paid for by taxation upon the products of the people, to fall into ruin and decay? Is it to be permitted to fill up, and to be no longer of use, and to yield no more revenue to the State? The friends of the canal do not want the creation of any new debt for that canal or any other purpose unless the people shall vote it; but they do want the Legislature left free to appropriate the revenues of the canal, in whole or in part, for that work, or any other sum which from time to time may be necessary to extend its connections by improvement of the river or the construction of lateral branches. There is no danger in leaving such power in the hands of the Legislature. It is not like the power to create a debt by borrowing money. No money can be appropriated without levying a tax for that purpose, and legislators will be careful how they meet the responsibility of appropriating money, when they have to vote to lay a tax upon their constituents to raise the same.

A prohibition upon the Legislature to appropriate any money to keep the canal in repair, or to improve or extend the same, is to vote that the canal, which can be made to yield one million of dollars annually, shall be virtually abandoned, and the whole business of transportation be handed over to the railroads. Have the people struggled thirty years to pay for this canal to have it thus abandoned the moment it passes into the hands of the State free of debt?

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

From the annual report of the Public Schools of Chicago, for the year ending July 1, 1869, we learn that the average number of children attending the public schools was:

Grammar Schools	3,871
Primary Schools	17,782
High School	439
Total average attendance	22,092

The total sum paid out for tuition was: For the High School, $27,720.72; and for the other schools, $322,794.71; or an aggregate of $350,515.43. The average cost of tuition for each pupil was: In the High School, $64.46; other schools, $15.22. General average, $15.88. The expense for janitors and cleaning was $24,506.93; for fuel, $28,814.97; for repairs, supplies, and contingent expenses, $43,249.17—making the total current expense of the schools $446,-126.50, and the average cost per pupil $20.24. This estimate does not include the interest on the school debt, or on the value of the school property.

It will be seen that, of the average attendance during the year, there were only 3,871 in all of the grammar grades, which were divided as follows: First grade, 327; second grade, 694; third grade, 1,232; fourth grade, 1,617. This fourth grade is where the children are introduced to grammar, arithmetic, and geography; and it seems that, of those who enter it, one-half abandon the public schools thereafter. Of the whole number attending the district schools, 82 per cent are in the primary classes, where they learn their alphabet, small words, the use of the blackboard, spelling, and primary geography. The attendance in the highest of these primary grades was 2,416,—showing that one-third of the pupils who reach this grade abandon the public schools thereafter. There were 3,302 pupils in the tenth grade,—the baby class,—and 3,674 in the next, or ninth grade, and 3,594 in the eighth grade—making an aggregate of 10,570, or more than one-half of all the children in the public schools, who belong to these infant classes. The number of children in the ninth grade alone nearly equals the whole number of grammar scholars attending all the public schools of the city.

The Superintendent omits this year any estimate of the children attending other schools, and thus we have no information as to what becomes of the children who drop out of the public schools as they learn to read, write, and spell. It is certain that not one-third of the children of school age in this city are attending the public schools. Are they attending any schools? And why is it that they leave the public schools in such large numbers as soon as they learn to read?

ENGLISH DESTITUTION AND EMIGRATION.

A crowded meeting was held at Exeter Hall, London, on the 4th of January, to consider the "Condition of England" question. Sir George Grey presided, assisted by Sir James Lawrence, M. P., Major General Sir W. Denison, K. C. B., Mr. Torrens, M. P., Mr. McArthur, M. P., and numerous others of high station and influence. In view of the proverbial and excusable caution with which English Parliamentary orators speak in matters derogatory to their own country, the statements of the Chairman, and others, relating to the degree of suffering now prevailing among the working classes in England must be received as far within the truth. Yet the Chairman said:

"It was manifest that a vast and unusual amount of distress prevailed in this country, and that that distress was of a character which was now reaching portions of the population which in former times were but in a trifling degree touched by it. [Hear.] It was not only the poorest classes, but the classes above them as well, which were becoming involved all together in a common calamity. [Hear.] Under such circumstances, it was believed that one mode by which relief could be applied to that distress was emigration."

Emigration is a bitter pill to propose to the English working classes. They love old England with a tenacity that amounts to a superstition and a bigotry. Of course, therefore, we search in vain among the speeches at this meeting for any recommendation of migration to the United States. But Canada, Australia, Van Dieman's Land, New Zealand, are all pictured in glowing colors. The only allusion to the United States is in a claim made by the Chairman that our laws are founded on those of England.

"He reminded them that this was a nation whose language was being adopted over the habitable globe as the most convenient for intercourse—whose form of religion was adopted as that of the purest and best form of Christianity—whose literature was accepted as the literature of that kind—whose laws were such that human kind loved to dwell under. ['No!' and 'How about Ireland?'] There could be no question that our laws were respected and copied, as was proved by the fact that the United States laws were founded upon the English laws, as well as the laws of the various Colonial Governments, and the Anglo-Saxon race everywhere adopted those laws."

If Sir George Grey will come here and study our laws he will find that, while the commercial code here bears some resemblance to its English original, our political laws, especially those relating to suffrage, tenure of land, the power to make laws, &c., are as antagonistic to those of England as democracy and aristocracy.

Sir James Lawrence, who followed, moved the first resolution:

"That the present depressed state of trade throughout the country necessitates the removal of part of its population to such colonies as may afford them a better prospect of earning a livelihood by labor." [Cry of "No," and responsive cries of "Yes," and cheers.]

"The motion carried with it its own argument, because no man could attempt to deny that there were more people willing to work than work could be found for, [illegible]—would be to go where work was to be had. [Loud cheers.] The men who contended that the country kept her position only by the price of labor were not the working classes, and those who had the most wealth might learn that no country could be happy or prosperous, or remain so, while one class was degraded. [Loud cheers.] It was, perhaps, necessary to look at the numbers obtaining relief in London, and if the 'casuals' relieved in London, and the lunatics in asylums were added to the number of paupers given last week, it would be found that in London alone 160,000 persons were on poor relief, while there was almost as large a number in addition on the verge of pauperism. Not only the working classes, but the small shopkeepers also, found it a hard task to provide for their families, and it was time that this question of emigration was taken up by men of all opinions."

After several speeches in a like strain, the account in the London *Times* says:

"A most extraordinary scene was then presented. The Chairman was about to put the motion to the meeting, when some persons with Irish names, and having an American Irish appearance, some of whom had been uttering adverse cries during the speeches, demanded the right of moving an amendment. Some few at the end strove to turn the meeting in their favor, and they were allowed sufficient time to make known that the purport of their amendment was to condemn emigration as being 'wrong in principle,' and that the land laws should be altered, and this more having been carried the whole meeting refused, even on the solicitation of the Chairman and others, to hear the men. A cry was raised that they were Fenians, and as they persisted in disturbing the meeting, the police were called in amid a great uproar. At length the Chairman put the original resolution to the meeting, and it was carried almost unanimously. The malcontents then left the platform in a body upon so overwhelming a proof of their unpopularity."

The aristocratic quality of the advocates of emigration (for others), and the plebeian character of those who oppose it (for themselves), strongly resemble the schemes planned a few years ago by benevolent slaveholders for colonizing the blacks. But the latter, by waiting, soon saw their masters obliged to flee instead of themselves. There is doubtless a revolutionary party in England who would prefer to colonize their aristocracy, as being the fewer in number and better able to get away, while their almost unoccupied lands, if liberally divided among the people, would leave but few paupers. These will agitate, and are dangerous. Their views relative to the tenure of land are as much more agrarian than any known in America as the laws on the subject are more restrictive.

While the heavy question of breaking up the English and Irish landed estates, and dividing them among small owners, must be talked over and fought over by men who have had their dinners, the only remedy speedy enough for the gaunt and famishing, the hopeless and homeless, the unemployed and vagabond, is emigration. A population larger than that of Chicago is now living on charity, and in immediate danger of suffering for want of food, in London alone. This seems to us the more remarkable when breadstuffs and provisions of every kind are at very low prices there as well as here. But it appears that the wages of labor and the supply of it, relatively, are still lower.

A condition of stringency, beginning in 1866, and constantly increasing, seems now on the eve of culminating in either a famine, a revolution, or an exodus. Should this suffering continue, not less than one million of English immigrants, mainly of the operative and lower-middle classes, will be seeking the means of reaching America during the present year. The talk of sending them to the colonies is idle. If they leave England in search of bread, nine-tenths of them, at least, must come to the United States.

This state of facts suggests two practical questions:

First. The great certainty, rapidity, and facility that could be imparted to this movement by proper co-operation between our State authorities and our manufacturers, miners, farmers, and planters, and our railroad and transportation companies, especially those having large grants of land which need settlers and farmers. By such co-operation, and the judicious employment of a moderate fund, the heaviest immigration the world has ever known might be induced, and ready employment found for all who should come during the year.

Our country is suffering to-day for just such a supply of labor. Emancipation has greatly diminished the effective supply at the South, as proven by our reduced and high-priced Southern crops. At the North our loss of men by the war is not yet made good. For, though the immigrants who have arrived since 1854 are, perhaps, twice as many in number as our men lost by the war, but one in seven of the immigrants are adult males, while every one of the million soldiers destroyed on both sides by the war was an adult working man.

The loss in workingmen was one which it will require an increase of from five to seven millions of ordinary population to repair. We are just in the position, therefore, to take advantage of the impending condition of suffering foreshadowed by the meeting at Exeter Hall. Let us project boldly, draw hither the labor of Europe, and the capital to give employment to the labor will follow it in the very next steamer.

GOING TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Snyder, a member of the State Convention from St. Clair County, in advocating the enlargement of the number of each house of the General Assembly, as a protection against the corruption which has prevailed in small bodies, thus described how profitable a membership has been made:

"It is said to be true of a member of a Legislature not far behind the date of this convention, who was a dissipated man, but of brilliant talents. He had been dissipating for a long time, and had used up his fortune in his unfortunate habits. His friends induced him to stop drinking, and to reform, and in order to encourage him in his reform they elected him to the Legislature. [Laughter.] He had not clothes enough to make a proper figure there, and they raised money for him, with which they bought him a suit of clothes, and they also purchased his ticket on the railway to Springfield. At the end of fourteen days—a fortnight—he sent to his wife $8,000 in money. It is a common thing."

Mr. HOSKWELL. That whole county will be here the next time. [Laughter.]

Mr. SNYDER. I am afraid that almost all the people of other counties and cities are having men of such character sent here.

Perhaps this explains, to some extent, the strong desire which has always prevailed to be elected to the Legislature. The legal pay of a member was $2 per day, and the price of board in Springfield $4.50 per day, and yet there never has been any difficulty in finding gentlemen willing and anxious to serve the State. It is to be regretted that Mr. Snyder did not go further, and tell how much the member made during the whole session. The convention includes among its members a great many ex-members of the Legislature, and it is not surprising that, when Mr. Snyder stated that the member was sent to the Legislature to complete his moral reformation, the statement was received with laughter. The member, whoever he may have been, certainly turned his reformation to profit. The disclosures of the profligate expenditures of past Legislatures show that all the members, with perhaps a single exception, not only took all that the law allowed them, but voted themselves, out of the public treasury, large allowances both of money and of property which they converted into money. The lesson which all this teaches is a plain one. It is that the convention should effectually prohibit, not only all these extraordinary and illegal allowances, but that it should so limit the powers of the Legislature that the legislation which is sought by corruption will not be possible. Then going to the Legislature will cease to be profitable in a pecuniary sense.

The House of Representatives has done a wise thing in killing the League Island Navy Yard bill. The speech of Mr. Dawes on that subject was overwhelming. This job involved an expenditure of many millions of dollars. It would cost two millions of dollars to fill up the island to a grade above high water, and it would cost, perhaps, four millions more to build a navy yard thereon. All this Mr. Dawes explained in his speech a few days ago, when he pointed out the reckless manner in which the national expenditures were increased. After hearing all that was to be said in favor of the bill, the House laid it on the table by a vote of 94 to 67.

"Four thousand citizens of Memphis want to be policemen." Memphis must have very few criminals, if that class of her population comprises only those persons who have not applied for places on the police. It is possible, however, that a few of those four thousand are not so immaculate as they might be. All rules have their exceptions; and the rule that policemen and good citizens are synonymous terms admits, it is sad to state, of an occasional deviation. "The fault is not in the stars," of course, but in the frailty of human nature.

The Kentucky Senate has passed a bill establishing the County of Lee,—so entitled in honor of the rebel General. Jesse D. Bright, who bitterly opposed the granting of a charter to an association named after President Lincoln, sees nothing objectionable in Confederate nomenclature. Jesse "never, never will desert" the resolutions of '98.

Harvard University.

A circular has been sent us, from which we learn that instruction is given in the university at Cambridge by 49 Professors and 46 other teachers, of whom 25 serve in the undergraduate department. The present number of students is 1,107. The average of undergraduates at entrance is 18; the necessary expenses are about $350 a year. Money is "freely given and lent to promising students," and there are seventy scholarships, with a total disposable income of over $18,-000 a year. Undergraduates who pass Sunday in Cambridge are required to attend church at least once, but seats are provided in churches of all denominations, and the announcement is made that "the college respects but does not seek to influence the religious convictions of its students."

An important change is in the University courses of lecture for the next academic year (September, 1870-71). At present the student has to pay $150 a year for a series of courses, some of which may be of no interest to him. Hereafter a separate fee for each course will be charged—$10 a full course, and $5 a half course. Among the courses to be given are the following:

F. H. Hedge, on Goethe; Austin Phelps, on the Study of Literary Models, and on English Style; J. R. Lowell, on Early Italian and Spanish Literature; F. J. Child, on English Poetry of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries; F. Bocher, on the Origins and Early Developments of the French Language and Literature; E. J. Cutler, on Modern Classics; W. D. Howells, on New Italian Literature; G. M. Lane, on Latin Literature after Augustus; William Everett, on Virgil and his Place in Literature; W. W. Goodwin, on Plato's Republic; C. C. Perkins, on the History of Ancient Art; Ezra Abbot, on the Sources, Principles, and History of the Textual Criticism of the New Testament; E. A. Sophocles, on the Early Christians as viewed by Pagan Authors; G. E. Ellis, on New England History; H. W. Torrey, on Constitutional Government; Francis Bowen, on French and German Philosophy, from Descartes to Hegel; Chauncey Wright, on Psychology; C. S. Peirce, on Logic; John Fiske, on the Positive Philosophy; Louis Agassiz, on the Origin and Foundation of Zoological Affinity; Jeffries Wyman, on Ethnology; N. S. Shaler, on Palæontology, and Field Lectures on Geology; Raphael Pumpelly, on Economic Geology; J. B. Perry, on the Geology of Massachusetts; Joseph Winlock, on Astronomy; Benjamin Peirce, on Linear Algebra, and on the Manifestations of Intellect in the Development of the Material Universe; J. M. Peirce, on Doubly Periodic Functions, and on Higher Geometry; J. E. Oliver, on Thermodynamics; B. Joy Jeffries, on Optical Phenomena and the Eye.

Most of these courses will be given twice a week through one term (nineteen weeks). They are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women), and are open free of charge, to all Professors in colleges or professional schools, and to all officers of instruction and government in the university.

The college has abolished the junior and senior exhibitions in May and October, and is likely to appoint a Vice President under the name of "Dean of the College Faculty." The duties of the new officer will be to preside at the meetings of the faculty in the absence of the President; to administer the discipline of the college; to take charge of all petitions of undergraduates to the faculty; to keep the records of admission and matriculation; to furnish such lists of students as may be required by the faculty or the several teachers; to prepare all scales of scholarship and preserve the records of conduct and attendance; to submit each year to the faculty lists of persons to be recommended for scholarships and beneficiary aid, and likewise a list of those who appear, from the returns made to his office, to have complied with the regular conditions for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in general to superintend the classical and administrative business of the college. Judge Bradley, of Rhode Island, and Hon. B. F. Thomas, of Boston, have been appointed lecturers in the Law School, and Mr. C. C. Langdell, formerly a partner of Judge Pierrepont in New York, has been confirmed as Dore Professor, in place of Professor Parsons, resigned.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Mr. Jacob Batch, of Bertinda, lost four children in one week, recently, by scarlet fever.

Benjamin F. Bledsoe was frozen to death, near Warsaw, on Sunday night of last week. His horses ran away; he was thrown out of his carriage and his leg broken; and he perished within half a mile of his house.

IOWA.

The Appanoose County *Citizen* says: "We have heard quite a number of our citizens complain that the hog cholera is making sad havoc among their hogs. We learn that Mr. Kuhn Hollingsworth, about two miles north of Centreville, has lately lost seventy-five head, that died with this disease. Quite a number of other farmers have lost some, and it is feared by many that the disease will kill about all the hogs in this county."

Judge Negus, of Fairfield, states that the distance direct from that place to Columbia City is 26 miles; by way of Washington, sixty miles, and intimates pretty strongly that the Chicago & Southwestern Railroad will make Columbus City the point of divergence.

The Dubuque *Herald* has a half-column obituary of "Old John" of that city. Old John was not a man, but a horse, that for thirty-two years has been the most noted and one of the hardest-worked animals in Dubuque.

The Muscatine *Courier* says: "We learn that Judge Rothrock ordered Le Grand Byington to jail in Iowa City, a few days ago, for contempt of Court. Byington had a case in court and became displeased at some of the rulings of the Judge, venting his displeasure in language more emphatic than polite. He was sent below (the jail is in the basement of the Court House) for twenty-four hours. It happened that Byington had invited company to his house that evening, and he begged leave of absence till next morning, promising to return and serve out the required term of imprisonment. His request was denied. When released the Judge assured him that no feeling of personal ill-will prompted him in the infliction of the punishment, whereupon Byington responded that he was sorry he could not reciprocate, for he himself did feel personal resentment towards the Judge."

INDIANA.

A. Hurt, of Bainbridge County, is seven feet six inches high.

The Lagrange *Standard* announces the failure of the firm of M. & A. Hale, of Waterloo, merchants, produce and stock dealers, who are compelled to make an assignment. Their liabilities are $11,000.

A young woman of Indiana keeps twenty-one engagement rings hung up in her boudoir, the spoils of five years.

The street boys of Terre Haute beguile their time with bob-racing.

The Crawfordsville *Review* says that the recent great fire at Indianapolis was distinctly visible at the former place.

Notre Dame University has a Professorship of the Irish Language.

WISCONSIN.

The Kilbourn City *Mirror* says: "Moses Clough, who died at Dell Prairie, January 14, was one of the oldest settlers in this part of the country, and one of the few remaining soldiers of the war of 1812. He moved to this State about twenty years ago from his residence and birthplace in Maine. Two of his sons died in the war for the Union. The old gentleman lost his eyesight fifty years ago, by premature explosion while blasting rocks, before the invention of the fuse; but, notwithstanding this serious affliction, was done his share of farmwork, hoeing and husking corn, grinding the plow, and cutting wood."

MICHIGAN.

A prominent citizen of Adrian lost his pocketbook, containing $5,000. When the finder, a young man, returned it to him, the overjoyed citizen offered the young man a cigar for his trouble.

A large tin sign in Detroit, representing a gold pen, was recently torn from its fastenings by the wind and carried up into the air, and, descending, its point penetrated the back of a dog, killing him instantly.

A complimentary dinner was given at Detroit, on the 20th, to Mr. W. K. Miner, formerly General Superintendent of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, latterly Assistant Superintendent of the Michigan Central, and recently appointed General Superintendent of the Great Western of Canada. The entertainment was gotten up by the Board of Trade. Mr. Sargent, of Chicago, General Superintendent of the Michigan Central, was among the guests on the occasion; and Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, was one of the speakers.

KANSAS.

I. S. Kalloch has withdrawn from the Superintendency of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, in order to devote his entire attention to the editorship of the Lawrence *Journal*.

MISSOURI.

A nephew of a wealthy United States Senator died in Kansas City, the other day, a drunkard and a pauper.

OHIO.

In an account of a visit to the jail at Columbus, appears the following paragraph: "The girl boy, calling herself Charles Goldsborough, was in good cheer and apparently entirely oblivious to the fact that she is really in disgrace. Her right cheek was distended with a huge quid of tobacco, and on leaving her cell door, the Sheriff was notified that when her supply of tobacco was out she would let him know."

The whole family of James H. Day, of Bucyrus, consisting of man, wife, and two children, died within the space of a month.

On Monday morning last, two boys, 9 and 14 years old, sons of Isaac Royer, of Bellevue, were drowned in a pond of water no larger than an ordinary room.

THE TERRITORIES.

Colonel Hammond is arranging for the collection of mineral specimens from Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Montana, and Idaho. A cabinet will be opened by the Union Pacific Railroad, for public exhibition, in Omaha.

A Chinese gambling house has lately been opened in Corinne.

The *Arizonian* reports the discovery of a rich silver mine at Florence, in Arizona. The ledge has been traced on or near the surface for a distance of several miles, and is said to have been found surpassingly rich wherever examined. Its location, at a point seldom visited by Apaches, renders it an object for speculation, while its vicinity to the supposed route of the coming railroad will give it additional importance. If, after a more thorough examination, it should prove equal to the expectation of the people, its location will render it by far the most valuable silver mine yet discovered in that Territory.

In regard to the Terrible mine, the Georgetown (Col.) *Miner* says: "Work was begun on this mine in the spring of 1867, since when there have been extracted 900 tons of first-class ore, which yielded nearly $100,000, coin; 200 tons of second-class ore, which yielded over $40,000; and 1,500 to 2,000 tons of third class ore, estimated to carry at least $80 per ton, or $120,000 in all; a total of $260,000, or $800 per fathom."

The publisher of an Idaho newspaper gives notice that all libel suits should be against him personally, "or they won't amount to a hill of beans."

There is somewhat of an excitement at Cheyenne, in regard to the Big Horn country, situated about 200 miles to the north of that place, and said to be rich in minerals. The *Leader* has the following: "The Big Horn meeting on Saturday evening was a rousing success. The attendance was large, and unusual enthusiasm was manifested. Mr. Reno made an eloquent speech of considerable duration. By-the-by, this Big Horn business is making orators of nearly all our citizens. Men speak now who never spoke before, and those who used to speak now speak the more."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The famine in Rajpootna, India, has caused the death of half a million persons.

The largest vineyard in California has 305,000 vines, covering 450 acres.

On Boxing-day, the attractions at the Crystal Palace drew nearly 40,000 persons to that institution.

A Hoboken editor, being challenged, sent word in reply: "When I want to die I can shoot myself."

Rhode Island is considering the policy of abolishing imprisonment for debt, which still has an existence there.

"New England chickens" are placarded in San Francisco markets, and fresh oysters from the East are opened at 12½ cents apiece.

York, Maine, was the first city chartered in this country. Now it is a country village of 800 voters. Its name was first Agamenticus, then the city of Gorges or Gorgiana, then York.

Fifteen hundred tons of chalk are imported at Boston annually. It used to come as ballast, and was given away. Now it sells at $12 per ton, and pays a duty of $10 per ton.

The American Bank Note Company have given the British Museum a collection of specimens illustrating the art of bank note engraving in the United States, some as old as 1724. In it are three notes of Pennsylvania, "printed by B. Franklin."

Disappointment, not in love, but in marriage, caused a Kentuckian to hang himself, last week. He had married an old maid of 70 for the sake of her large fortune, and found he couldn't get it after all.

The benevolence of English betting men is exemplified by the fact that the almshouse box for the Samaritan Fund of St. George's Hospital, at Tattersalls was opened recently after an interim of twelve months, and not a single farthing was found in it.

A party of English hunters have lately returned to Grahamstown, on the Cape, after bagging in the way of game, during the last season, 85 elephants, 11 white rhinoceros, 37 black rhinoceros, 6 giraffes, 96 buffaloes, 4 koodos, 9 oryx, 17 elands, 31 sea-cows, 5 leopards, 10 lions, and a host of smaller animals.

The French Society for the Propagation of Horseflesh as an Article of Food states that the quantity of this aliment sold in Paris during September, October, and November 1869, was 298,000 pounds, or 565 horses. In the same three months of the past year the quantity rose to 375,000 pounds, or 683 horses.

In constructing a new street in Paris, a cemetery used in the days of the first revolution has been uncovered. Among other human remains was found a remarkably beautiful head of a woman, in a wonderful state of preservation. The fair hair, still adhering to the skull, bears the *coiffure* in fashion in 1793-94, with twisted and powdered tresses.

It has been discovered that the cane, in which production the South is extremely rich, can be made into paper pulp by merely beating up the steam-blown fibre in water, without boiling or chemicals, and works are already in progress at Wilmington and Norfolk for this manufacture. The pulp can be employed in the production of almost every article for which *papier mache* is employed at present.

Intelligence has reached the Metropolitan Board of Health that the swill-milk dealers have become alarmed at the vigorous action of Mr. Bergh and the fact that the public of Brooklyn refuse to buy their milk, and have refused to remove the slops from the distilleries. They are also selling their cows off. The slops from the distilleries are being run off into the river.

A cable despatch from Paris to the Postmaster of Boston states that, when the mails by the Hammonia arrived, all the American stamps were treated as worthless, and payment of full postage was required by the French office. It is well for correspondents to bear this in mind. They cannot, by any amount of stamps, *fully prepay* their letters to or through France. Four cents prepaid is all that is necessary or of any avail upon French letters *via* England, and ten cents on letters direct to France. It is better to prepay four cents only.

French engineers have reported so favorably on the street steam car that leave has been granted to run it in Paris on two routes of several miles in length. The inventor of the car is a Scotchman, named Thompson. The tiers of its wheels are of India rubber, and it has the capacity to accommodate fifty passengers. It is more manageable than the ordinary horse-car, and is said to be no more dangerous to the public. It travels up and down rising ground without the slightest difficulty, and its rubber tires prevent it from jolting.

The *Gotha Almanac* for this year, just issued, contains a statistical account of the distribution of population in the different countries of the continent, distinguishing between the inhabitants of towns and those of the open country. Communities of more than 2,000 inhabitants are reckoned as towns. Thus it appears that in the Netherlands 80 per cent of the inhabitants live in towns; in Sweden but 11 per cent. Great Britain has thirty-six towns of more than 50,000 inhabitants, representing over 25 per cent of its entire population; Austria and Hungary but nine towns, representing only 4 per cent. In a statistical table of creeds, the number of Protestants in France, heretofore assumed to be over 1,500,000, is correctly given at 850,000.

A curious controversy is waging in the London *Times* between one who signs herself "A Ballet Girl," and Mr. E. T. Smith, the Manager of Astley's Theatre. The former complains that the ballet girls are compelled, in "grand transformation scenes," to be strapped to iron bars and raised to various heights from the stage, some times as high as fifty feet, to their great terror, but that they are forced to smile all the time, and that the average wages for such exposure of their lives is only eighteen shillings a week. Mr. Smith replies that every possible precaution is taken against accident; that so far from the position being a disagreeable one, the ballet girls are eager to be selected to undergo the "skewering" process; and that no one is ever set up on the iron bar against her inclination. The ballet girl in her rejoinder, begs leave to doubt Mr. Smith's statement that the girls like to be hoisted in the air.

POLITICAL.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index* was lately inveigled into a violent burst of indignation by an error of the telegraph. It thought a certain measure was "hooted" down in the National Senate, when it was only "voted" down.

Thus far the State of West Virginia has contracted no public debt. Governor Stevenson, in his late message, said the State was undoubtedly liable for its proportion of the debt of Virginia contracted prior to Jan. 1, 1861, and advised that steps be taken to adjust this debt on fair and equitable terms, at the same time saying he thought the amount was small.

A member of the Kentucky House, who was a member of the Confederate Congress, made a speech last week, in which he earnestly deplored repudiation of the national debt, and asserted that he wished to see no more war in this country. "While I have had no part or lot," he said, "in the erection of this mighty column of debt, I shall never reach forth my hand to repudiate it—never—never."

Sister Sarah E. Beall thus expressed herself at the recent meeting of the Mormon women in Utah: "We are loyal citizens of the United States. We have been faithful and true to the standard raised for our liberties. We are faithful to the constitution. My grandfather fought in the Revolution. My great-uncle was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. I pray that the principles and the spirit of God that are with us may be extended to Washington, that our Chief Magistrate may feel the spirit of this audience, and of our disgust and contempt of the movement made for our destruction."

The Tallahassee (Florida) *Sentinel* of January 20 says:

"Those members of the Legislature who insisted upon bringing on a new election for a United States Senator, in place of the Hon. Abijah Gilbert, whose election they claim to have been illegal, have at last succeeded in carrying their point. A very exciting struggle took place in the Senate, and lasted for several days; but that body refused to go into the election. The Assembly, whose term of office is the greatest, having a large majority, took one ballot on Tuesday, which resulted in no choice, and at 12 o'clock yesterday met again, for the purpose of proceeding with the election. At the same time ten Senators appeared and were invited by the Assembly to seats within the bar, and permitted to cast their votes for Senator, the intention being to make, in this way, a joint convention in compliance with the requirements of the law. The roll of the Assembly was first called, and then, on motion, after much discussion and confusion, the names of the Senators present were called by the Clerk of the Assembly, and the votes recorded. The result was thirty-four votes, a large majority, for Judge O. B. Hart, and sixteen votes scattering. If Mr. Gilbert's election was irregular and illegal, and if this election is regular and legal, then Judge Hart will be entitled to his seat in the United States Senate, and he certainly will reflect no discredit upon the State which he represents; but it is impossible to state now what the effect of this election may be. The decision will rest with the Senate of the United States."

PERSONAL.

A crazy Englishman is persecuting poor old Madame Rossini with proposals of marriage.

M. Emile Ollivier pays only $500 house-rent and employs but one servant.

Josh Billings has completely broken down, and cancelled all his winter's engagements.

The five volumes of John Leech's "Pictures of Life and Character," contain upwards of 3,000 original sketches.

It is stated that Mlle. Moriacchi has bought a farm in Billerica, Mass., and that she intends to bring her father over from Italy and establish her home here.

The Rev. Horace Cooke has surrendered his ordination parchments to Presiding Elder Pease, of New York, with the request that his name be "blotted from the records of the conference and consigned to infamy."

Mrs. A. W. Fenno, wife of the well known actor of that name—now a member of Mr. Booth's dramatic company—died in New York last week. She was a daughter of the late Mme. de Marguerites, of Philadelphia.

The French Cabinet has been officially informed that the Count d'Eu, son-in-law of the Emperor of Brazil, eldest son of the Duke de Nemours, has been declared heir-presumptive to the Brazilian crown. The Prince is 28 years of age, having been born at the Tuileries in 1842.

Miss Rose E. Rollison, who bears the impossible degree of "Bachelor of Arts," will shortly enter into competition with Miss Dickinson for the lecture championship of America, with a discourse on "Work and Wages," to be delivered at Livonia Station first, and at sundry times and places thereafter.

Prince Arthur's regiment, the Rifle Brigade, is a very aristocratic one. Its list of officers comprises two have Dukes for their sires, three Baronets, and fourteen who enjoy the prefix of "Hon." to their names, as being sons of noblemen.

A nearly full length portrait of Miss Blanche Butler, daughter of General Butler, has just been finished by Joseph Ames, of Boston. It is, as the artists say, "a society picture," representing the young lady in the dress in which she appeared at the party on the occasion of her "coming out."

It is asserted that the rebel Generals Sibley and Loring, and perhaps Beauregard, are to become Generals in the army of the Viceroy of Egypt, with salaries of $4,000 a year apiece. Sibley was the inventor of the celebrated tent which bears his name.

Goethe, in his conversations recently published in Germany, says of duelling: "Of what consequence is a human life? A single battle destroys thousands. It is more important that the principle of a point of honor, a certain security against rude acts, should be kept living."

Young Stenhouse, son of the Mormon Elder and editor of that name, has suddenly disappeared from his home at Oakland, near San Francisco. His beautiful young wife, for love of whom he deserted the ways of polygamy, is quite distracted, and foul play is feared.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "It is currently reported that Abel R. Corbin did not make a successful dye of it at Jesse R. Grant's house, in Covington, a few days since. His formerly white whiskers are now radiant with five separate and distinct colors."

Tobias Knapp, cashier of the Manhattan Gas Company of New York, was recently robbed of $3,000 by two 14 year old boys, who had provided themselves with pistols and bowie knives, and were about to leave for a cabin home on the western prairies when arrested.

It is asserted that Prince Arthur will attend the charity ball, at the New York Academy of Music, on the 3d of February. He is expected to return to Montreal about the 10th of February, and thence to go to Ottawa, to be present at the opening of the session of Parliament.

Miss Helen Taylor, said to be a daughter-in-law of J. Stuart Mill, has published in an English review a reply to Mr. Anthony Trollope's defence of fox-hunting. The lady declares that hunting the fox is an unworthy and cruel amusement, and sustains her position by arguments of much force and clearness.

Charles Matthews, the actor, was born at Liverpool, and is 66 years of age. He is about to make a voyage to the antipodes, and recently told a Liverpool audience that he "thought it better to go before one became old, and his faculties were impaired—before the flash of his early youth had departed."

Victor Emanuel has testified his gratitude to his physicians for his recent recovery, by conferring the order of Knight Commander of the Crown of Italy upon Drs. Adami, Capriani, Bruno, and Fedeli; and the degrees of Officer of the Duke of St. Mauritius and Lazarus upon Professor Landi.

Emile Ollivier, the French premier, receives his friends only at breakfast, goes out at half-past 1, and, when he dines at home, returns at 7. He goes to bed early, and rises at 6 or 7 o'clock, never smokes, seldom goes to the theatre, and only to hear music. He has never, hitherto, given dinner parties or soirees.

The Springfield *Republican* says the Queen of Holland is jealous of Madame Musard, and refuses to live with the king; but the Troy *Times* disputes this statement and adds: "The King refuses to live with the Queen. He has his own divinities, but provides bountifully for his wife at the magnificent Queen's palace a mile or two from the Hague."

John Torrence died at Montreal, Canada, on the 20th. His oldest son, Daniel, is Managing Director of the New York Central Railroad; another son, Frederick William, is a Judge of the Canadian Superior Court. One of his sons-in-law is Mr. David Torrence, a Director of the Bank of Montreal; and another is Sir Alexander T. Galt, the late Finance Minister of Canada.

Clara Barton has addressed the following brief epistle to the returned soldiers of this country. It is dated from Geneva, Switzerland:

"When you were weak and I was strong I toiled for you. Now you are strong and I am weak. Because of my work for you, I ask your aid. I ask the ballot for myself and my sex. As I stood by you, I pray you stand by me and mine.
"CLARA BARTON."

John Tidd Pratt, a well-known legal author, died in London January 9. He was born in 1797, and was called to the bar in 1824. He wrote a large number of legal works, familiar to the profession both in England and this country; among them, "The Laws of Highways," "The Laws Relating to Friendly Societies," "The History of Savings Banks." For many years he has been Registrar of Friendly Societies in England.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* prints the following note from the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon to a resident of that city:

"CLAPHAM, Jan. 1, 1870.
"MY DEAR SIR: Home duties chain me to the car. There is not even the remotest likelihood of my crossing the Atlantic, although I have thousands of kind friends in the States, and rejoice in what the Lord has done for your nation. Peace be to you and yours. Pray for yours truly,
"C. H. SPURGEON."

The Paris *Gaulois*, speaking of Baron Haussmann's fortune, says: "Do you wish to know the amount of the Baron's fabulous wealth? The best part of it lies in the revenues of the Baroness, estimated at 80,000f. a year. Add to that the annual Senatorial donation of 30,000f., and you will have a total of 80,000f. You will scarcely believe me when I say that the Baron retires with only 20,000f. rente of his own; and yet nothing is more exact."

A letter from Washington to the New York *Tribune* says:

"Permit me to correct an error in your report of the proceedings at the Woman's Suffrage Convention just closed in this city. It stated that Senator Sherman, when called upon to come forward and speak, responded not, but turned his back upon Miss Anthony and marched to the door. I levelled my opera-glass at Senator Sherman when Miss Anthony first called upon him, and attentively watched every movement he made. He arose and said that he did not come to speak but to listen, and would simply say that he had been very much gratified, and resuming his seat he remained until the close of the meeting.
"H. M. BARNARD."

Prince Arthur is described as the perfect picture of an English "swell," as represented by the late John Leech in the pages of the London *Punch*. His whiskers are of the long blonde kind, full, wavy and abundant. His features are rather sharp than otherwise; his nose is aquiline, and his stature rather above the medium height. His dress smacks of St. James street, London; and he has the precise, gentlemanlike, correct appearance of those loungers in Hyde Park, who ogle the ladies over the railing of Rotten Row, or hold sly converse with pretty Anonymas in pretty broughams. In New York he wore an olive-green broadcloth surtout, dark pantaloons, a standing collar, light scarf, and on his head a black silk hat was rakishly cocked; gloves and cane completed his whole get-up.

The facetious Lord Ainsley, better known as Dick Radford, is to bring suit, it is said, against the New York *Sun* for libel. He declares he is charged by that journal with various acts he never thought of committing. A card from "Hubert Lord Ainsley" appears in the New York papers, dated St. Louis, January 13, saying he never had passed twenty-four hours in New York since he reached this country, never courted or married any Miss Martin or any other young lady there, and that he knew nothing of any Richard Radford.

One Barnes, for thirty years head gardener to Lord and Lady Rolles, in Devonshire, England, has recovered £200 from Lady Rolles, in a suit for defamation of character. She wrote two letters last summer complaining of Barnes' neglect of his duty. He demanded an apology, which was refused. Then he brought suit, and Lady Rolles did not appear—therefore a verdict by default was given. The plaintiff is 64 years old, and it is represented that Lady Rolles, who is advanced in years, was irritated at the sudden departure of her gardener after long service.

THE BATTLE OF NASHVILLE.

The Contemplated Removal of General Thomas—Halleck's Memory Corrected by the Record—The Official Orders in Full—The Reasons for Removing Thomas, and the Reason Why He was not Removed.

Washington (Jan. 21) Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

The version which General Halleck gave at a dinner in San Francisco, of the orders and circumstances connected with the contemplated removal of General George H. Thomas, immediately previous to the battle of Nashville, was widely circulated by the press last summer. That it was far from correct, and that, at the same time, it reflected unjustly upon General Grant and General Logan, was due to General Halleck's speech, and not to any disposition in reporting it. His memory of the orders, however, does not appear to have served him well.

The substance of his statement was that General Grant, impatient of the delay at Nashville, sent an order from City Point removing Thomas and designating General Schofield to succeed him. When this order reached Washington, Halleck felt outraged, and labored hard with Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton to stop it, but neither would take the responsibility. Finally, Halleck asked Stanton if he would agree that there should be no proceeding for disobedience of orders, if the order was withheld a few days until Thomas moved. Stanton consented, and to report his, and he retained the order. Thomas moved, and was so successful that no one dared to remove him. Further, the name of Logan was not in the order of Grant. Such, in brief, was Halleck's after dinner story of the way he saved a great soldier to the country.

The original documents are the best authority in the case. From them it appears that General Grant, from City Point, was watching the situation in Tennessee with intense anxiety. Responsible as he was for the movements of all the armies, he was deeply solicitous lest a failure to speedily engage Hood before Nashville should give him an opportunity to cross the Cumberland by one of his flanks and march toward the Ohio. General Grant repeatedly urged Thomas to move. The latter constantly replied that he was making his preparations as rapidly as possible. At length General Grant, believing that longer delay, for any reason, would involve far more risk than a movement even without full preparation, telegraphed an order to General Thomas, through headquarters at Washington, relieving him and assigning General Schofield to the command. It is possible that Halleck did go to the President and to Mr. Stanton, as he relates, about this, but *General Grant himself suspended the order in five hours after it was given*, and without the interference of Halleck. A few days later, the battle not having been fought, General Grant again became anxious and impatient. In answer to despatches asking for the reason of delay, Thomas replied that sleet had covered the whole country with ice, and neither men nor horses could move.

At this juncture General Logan, on his way from Sherman at Savannah, reported at City Point. General Grant at once decided to start him toward Nashville, intending to give him command of Thomas' army if there should have been no movement when he reached it. No positive order, however, was given, as there was the desire to give General Thomas the additional time which Logan's journey would consume, to move. In a day or two after this General Grant himself started for Washington, having made his arrangements to go in person to Nashville, take general command of the army, and fight a battle. When he reached Washington he received a despatch announcing Thomas' success. He went at once to the War Department, and remained there nearly all night receiving accounts of the first day's success.

In the meantime General Logan had reached Louisville, and learned of Thomas' victory. He immediately telegraphed the result to General Grant, and suggested that it hardly seemed just to go on and relieve Thomas under such circumstances, and asked that he might be ordered back to Sherman, whereupon Grant immediately ordered him to his old command.

THE OFFICIAL RECORD HISTORY.

The following despatches, from the official files, tell the whole story, and are the authority for the above statements:

[Cipher.]
NASHVILLE, Tenn., 9 p. m., Dec. 8, 1864.
Lieutenant General U. S. Grant, City Point:
Your telegram of 4 p. m. this day just received. I will make the necessary dispositions and attack Hood at once, agreeable to your order, though I believe it will be hazardous, with the small force of cavalry now at my service.
GEO. H. THOMAS, Major General.

[Cipher.]
WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, 10:20 a. m., Dec. 7, 1864.
Lieutenant General Grant:
You remember that when Steele was relieved by Canby he was ordered to Cairo to report to this department. What shall be done with him? The order superseding Rosecrans by Dodge has been issued. Thomas seems unwilling to attack, because it is hazardous, as if all war was anything but hazardous. If he waits for Wilson to get ready Gabriel will be blowing his last horn.
EDWIN M. STANTON.

From this it will be seen that the Secretary of War also shared the anxiety felt at Army Headquarters that Thomas should move.

CITY POINT, Dec. 8, 1864.
Major General Halleck, Washington:
Please direct General Dodge to send all the troops he can spare to General Thomas. With such an order he can be relied on to send all that can properly go. They had probably better be sent to Louisville, for I fear either Hood or Breckinridge will go to the Ohio River. I will submit whether it is not advisable to call on Ohio, Indiana and Illinois for 60,000 men for thirty days. If Thomas has not struck yet, he ought to be ordered to hand over his command to Schofield. There is no better man to repel an attack than Thomas, but I fear that he is too cautious to take the initiative.
U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

[Cipher—Time, 9 p. m.]
WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8, 1864.
Lieutenant General Grant, City Point:
If you wish General Thomas relieved, give the order. No one here will, I think, interfere. The responsibility, however, will be yours, as no one here, so far as I am informed, wishes General Thomas removed.
H. W. HALLECK, Major General, Chief of Staff.

This immediate reply of Gen. Halleck to the wish expressed by General Grant to have Thomas relieved does not agree very well with his dinner speech.

CITY POINT, Va., Dec. 8, 1864—8:30 p. m.
Major General Thomas, Nashville, Tenn.:
Your despatch of yesterday received. It looks to me evident that the enemy are trying to cross the Cumberland River, and are scattered. Why not attack at once? By all means avoid the contingency of a foot-race to see which, you or Hood, can beat to the Ohio. If you think necessary, call on the Governors of States to send a force into Louisville to meet the enemy, if he should cross the river. You clearly never should cross except in the rear of the enemy. Now is one of the finest opportunities ever presented of destroying one of three armies of the enemy. If destroyed, he never can replace it. Use the means at your command, and you can do this, and cause a rejoicing that will resound from one end of the land to another.
U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

CITY POINT, Va., Dec. 8, 1864—10 p. m.
Major General Halleck, Washington:
Your despatch of 9 p. m. just received. I want General Thomas reminded of the importance of immediate action. I sent him a despatch this evening, which will probably urge him on. I would not say relieve him, until I hear further from him.
U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

[Cipher.]
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 8, 1864—11:30 p. m.
Lieutenant General U. S. Grant, City Point:
Your despatch of 8:30 p. m. is just received. I can only say, in further extenuation why I have not attacked Hood, that I could not concentrate my troops, and get their transportation in order, in shorter time than it has been done, and am satisfied I have made every effort that was possible to complete the task.
G. H. THOMAS, Major General Commanding.

[Cipher.]
WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9, 1864.
Major General Thomas, Nashville:
General Grant expresses much dissatisfaction at your delay in attacking the enemy. If you wait until General Wilson mounts all his cavalry you will wait till doomsday, for the waste equals the supply. Moreover, you will soon be in the same condition Rosecrans was last year, with so many animals that you can not feed them. Reports already come in of scarcity of forage.
H. W. HALLECK, Major General, Chief of Staff.

Following this came the order from General Grant relieving Thomas:

CITY POINT, Va., Dec. 9, 1864—11 a. m.
Major General Halleck, Washington, D. C.:
Despatch of 8 p. m. last evening, from Nashville, shows the enemy scattered for more than seventy miles down the river, and no attack yet made by Thomas. Please telegraph orders relieving him at once, and placing Schofield in command. Thomas should be directed to turn over all orders and despatches received since the battle of Franklin to Schofield.
U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

The two despatches following the above, and given below, were received from General Thomas after the order relieving him was made out, but before it had been sent:

[Cipher.]
NASHVILLE, Tenn., 1 p. m., Dec. 9, 1864.
Lieutenant General U. S. Grant, City Point, Va.:
Your despatch of 8:30 p. m., Dec. 8, just received. I had nearly completed my preparations to attack the enemy to-morrow morning, but a terrible storm of freezing rain has come on to-day, which will make it impossible for our men to fight to any advantage. I am, therefore, compelled to wait for the storm to break, and make the attack immediately thereafter.

Admiral Lee is patrolling the river, above and below the city, and, I believe, will be able to prevent the enemy crossing. There is no doubt but that Hood's forces are considerably scattered along the river, with the view of attempting a crossing; but it has been impossible for me to organize and equip troops for an attack at an earlier time. General Halleck informs me that you are very much dissatisfied at my delay in attacking. I can only say I have done all in my power to prepare, and if you should deem it necessary to relieve me, I shall submit without a murmur.
GEO. H. THOMAS, Major General Commanding.

[Cipher—Time, 2:15 p. m.]
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 9, 1864.
Major General Halleck, Chief of Staff:
Your telegram of 10:30 a. m. to-day received. I regret General Grant should feel dissatisfaction at my delay in attacking the enemy. I feel conscious I have done everything in my power to prepare, and that troops could not have been got ready before this, and that if he should order me to be relieved, I will submit without a murmur. A terrible storm of freezing rain has come on since daylight, which will render an attack impossible until it breaks.
GEO. H. THOMAS, Major General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9, 1864—4 p. m.
Lieutenant General Grant, City Point:
Orders relieving General Thomas had been made when his telegram of this p. m. was received. If you still wish these orders telegraphed to Nashville, they will be forwarded.
H. W. HALLECK, Chief of Staff.

Which again fails to agree with that dinner speech.

CITY POINT, Va., Dec. 9, 1864—5:30 p. m.
Major General Halleck, Washington:
General Thomas has been urged in every way possible to attack the enemy; even to the giving the positive order. He did say he thought he would be able to attack on the 7th, but did not do so, nor has he given a reason for not doing it. I am very unwilling to do injustice to an officer who has done so much good service as General Thomas has, however; and will, therefore, suspend the order relieving him until it is seen whether he will do anything.
U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

CITY POINT, Va., Dec. 9, 1864—7:30 p. m.
Major General Thomas, Nashville, Tenn.:
Your despatch of 1 p. m. received. I have as much confidence in your conducting a battle rightly as I have in any other officer; but it has seemed to me that you have been slow, and I have had no explanation of affairs to convince me otherwise. Receiving your despatch of 2 p. m. from General Halleck before I did the one to me, I telegraphed to suspend the order relieving you until we should hear further. I hope most sincerely that there will be no necessity for repeating the orders, and that the facts will show that you have been right all the time.
U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

CITY POINT, Va., Dec. 11, 1864—4 p. m.
Major General Thomas, Nashville, Tenn.:
If you delay attack longer, the mortifying spectacle will be witnessed of a rebel army moving for the Ohio River, and you will be forced to act, accepting such weather as you find. Let there be no further delay. Hood cannot stand a drawn battle so far from his supplies of ordnance stores. If he retreats and you follow, he must lose his material and much of his army. I am in hopes of receiving a despatch from you to-day, announcing that you have moved. Delay no longer for weather or reinforcements.
U. S. GRANT, General.

[Cipher.]
NASHVILLE, Tenn., 10:30 p. m., Dec. 11, 1864.
Lieutenant General U. S. Grant, City Point:
Your despatch of 4 p. m. this day just received. Will obey the order as promptly as possible, however much I may regret it, as the attack will have to be made under every disadvantage. The whole country is covered with a perfect sheet of ice and sleet, and it is with difficulty the troops are able to move about on level ground. It was my intention to attack Hood as soon as the ice melted, and I would have done so yesterday, had it not been for the storm.
GEO. H. THOMAS, Major General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14, 1864.
Major General Thomas, Nashville:
It has been seriously apprehended that while Hood, with part of his forces, held you in check near Nashville, he would have time to operate against other important points left only partially protected. Hence, General Grant was anxious that you should attack the rebel force in your front, and expressed great dissatisfaction that his orders had not been carried out. Moreover, so long as Hood occupies a threatening position in Tennessee, General Canby is obliged to keep large forces upon the Mississippi River to protect its navigation and to hold Memphis, Vicksburg, etc., although General Grant had directed a part of these forces to co-operate with General Sherman. Every day's delay on your part, therefore, seriously interferes with General Grant's plans.
H. W. HALLECK, Major General, Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., 8 p. m., December 14, 1864.
Major General H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff:
Your telegram of 12:30 p. m. to-day, received. The ice having melted away to-day, the enemy will be attacked to-morrow morning. Much as I regret the apparent delay in attacking the enemy, it could not have been done before with any reasonable hope of success.
GEO. H. THOMAS, Major General Commanding.

CITY POINT, Va., December 15, 1864.
Major General Halleck, Washington:
Lieutenant General Grant left last evening for Washington, and will probably reach there this afternoon.
JOHN A. RAWLINS, Brigadier General and Chief of Staff.

On the 15th, General Grant reached Washington, and received a despatch, sent by the telegraph operator, announcing Thomas' advance and success. Soon after, the following arrived from General Thomas:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., 9 p. m., Dec. 15, 1864.
Major General H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff:
Attacked enemy's left this morning, drove it from the river below city very nearly to Franklin pike, distance about eight miles.
GEO. H. THOMAS, Major General.

The body of the above despatch contained with an account of the whole day's fighting.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15, 1864.
Major General Thomas, Nashville, Tenn.:
I was just on my way to Nashville, but receiving a despatch from Van Duzen, detailing your splendid success of to-day, I shall go no farther. Push the enemy now and give him no rest until he is entirely destroyed. Your army will cheerfully suffer many privations to break up Hood's army and render it useless for future operations. Do not stop for trains or supplies, but take them from the country, as the enemy have done.
U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

In answer to General Thomas' own despatch, as given above, announcing the victory, General Grant telegraphed the following:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1864.
Major General Thomas, Nashville, Tenn.:
Your despatch of this evening just received. I congratulate you and the army under your command for to-day's operations, and feel a conviction that to-morrow will add more fruits to your victory.
U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

[Cipher.]
HEAD'QRS DEP'T CUMBERLAND, EIGHT MILES FROM NASHVILLE, 8 P. M., Dec. 16, 1864.
To the President of the United States, Hon. E. M. Stanton, and Lieutenant General U. S. Grant:
This army thanks you for your approbation of its conduct yesterday, and I beg to assure you that it is not misplaced.
I have the honor to report, &c.
[Here follows a second report in detail.]
GEO. H. THOMAS, Major General.

[Cipher.]
LOUISVILLE, Ky., 10 a. m., Dec. 17, 1864.
Lieutenant General U. S. Grant, Burlington, N. J.:
Have just arrived. Weather bad; raining since yesterday morning. People here jubilant over Thomas' success. Confidence seems to be restored. I will remain here to hear from you. All things going right. It would seem best that I return to join my command with Sherman.
JOHN A. LOGAN, Major General.

In reply to this General Grant ordered General Logan to join his command with Sherman.

Such is the history presented by the official despatches.

It will be remembered that General Grant, in his report, said that the result of the battle sustained the views and the action of General Thomas.

As a part of the history of the case, known by officers then at Nashville, and by them claimed here, it is interesting to add that when General Thomas received the notice that he would probably be relieved, he called a council of his general officers, and communicated his information to them, without, however, reading the despatches he had received.

A discussion was then had concerning the plans of battle which had been determined upon, and the delays which had seemed unavoidable. General Schofield said that he fully sustained General Thomas in all that he had done, and believed the result would show the correctness of his judgment.

It is also true that for several days before Thomas really moved, orders were issued every night for a general movement at daylight, in the hope that before morning such a softening of the ice would occur as might justify an attack. And when at last this did take place, through a favorable change in the atmosphere, the order was executed in accordance with the plans so long formed, and with the effect which the country so well remembers, and which it will long continue to be thankful for and applaud.

THE ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY.

Report of the State Auditor.

In the Constitutional Convention, at Springfield, on the 24th, the President laid before the convention a statement, as requested by resolution, of the cost of the Penitentiary since January, 1866.

The State Auditor in response to the inquiry reports as follows:

Statement of the amount expended by the State for and on account of the Illinois Penitentiary since January 1, 1867, so far as shown by the records in his office—

February 5, 1867, paid S. A. Buckmaster for work done on Penitentiary in 1866	$ 78,650.10
Same—Expenses conducting Penitentiary	19,240.17
Same—Balance due on old contract	46,882.87
March 15. Same—For accepted drafts returned	2,200.00
Total	$142,973.64
Feb. 14, 1867—Paid John Van Osdel for making estimates; special appropriation	$ 250.00
March 18, 1867—Paid McGregor for services as Superintendent	2,853.50
March 26, 1867—Paid S. G. Lathrop for service as chaplain	115.00
Oct. 12, 1867—Paid John Reis, Commissioner, for service of chaplains	70.00
	$ 3,288.50
June 13, 1867—Paid Illinois Manufacturing Company for work done on outside gate	125.00
June 13, 1867—Same on Warden's house	180.00
Aug. 9, 1867—Same on Warden's house and materials furnished	848.00
	$ 1,153.00
July 1, 1867—Paid R. E. Logan for services as Commissioner to date	1,566.00
July 1, 1867—Paid A. T. Briscol as Commissioner	1,314.00
July 1, 1867—Paid Amos Sanman for services as Commissioner	1,314.00
	$4,194.00
July 18, 1867—Paid John Reid, Commissioner, for maintenance	$ 40,000.00
August 9, 1867—Same	20,000.00
Sept. 19, 1867—Same	140,000.00
Jan. 9, 1868—Paid Henry Root, same	20,000.00
Feb. 1, 1868—Paid B. Dornblaser, same	20,000.00
March 10, 1868—John Reid, Commissioner, same	20,000.00
May 9, 1868—Paid B. Dornblaser, for maintenance	10,000.00
June 6, 1868—Paid Henry Root for maintenance	7,635.00
August 10, 1868—Paid John Reid, Commissioner, for maintenance	12,367.00
October 8, 1868—Same	10,000.00
Total	$300,000.00
March 11, 1869—Paid Fox & Baxter for vouchers issued by Commissioner, special appropriation	2,906.35
March 11, 1869—George P. Adams, do do	1,708.74
March 11, 1869—D. Keogh & Co., do do	7,177.85
March 17, 1869—Same, do do do	5,089.60
April 14, 1869—John R. Casey, do do do	480.00
	$ 17,362.96
March 17, 1869—Paid Illinois Manufacturing Company, for property purchased by Commissioners, special appropriation	55,000.00
April 17, 1869—Paid on appropriation of 1869, for maintaining and carrying on Penitentiary	150,000.00
August 19, 1869—Same	20,000.00
October 29, 1869—Same	10,000.00
October 29, 1869—Same	20,000.00
November 8, 1869—On appropriation of 1869, same	10,000.00
January 20, 1870—Same	20,000.00
Total	$ 753,853.40

The annual salaries of officers of the Penitentiary are paid by law as follows:

Commissioners, each $1,500 to March 30, 1869, since then	$2,000.00
Expenses of Warden	2,500.00
Deputy Warden	1,200.00
Clerk	1,200.00
Steward	900.00
Chaplain, $1,000 to March 30, 1869, since then	1,200.00
Physician	1,000.00

The Matron, Assistant Matron, and guards, and all other employes of the Penitentiary, are paid such sums as the Commissioners shall direct. Said salaries since July 1, 1867, have been paid by the Warden, under direction of the Commissioners, out of funds placed in his hands for defraying the expenses of the Penitentiary.

On motion of Mr. Browning, the report was ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

ANOTHER PAWNEE RAID.

Several Scouts and Braves Attack a Foreign Tribe—Kill a Few Warriors and Capture a Large Number of Ponies—They All Freeze to Death Before Reaching Lone Tree.

From the Omaha Republican, Jan. 25.

Our reporter met and conversed, on yesterday, with a gentleman just from the Pawnee country, from whom he gathers the following particulars of another Pawnee raid:

Some two weeks ago about thirty braves sallied forth on a hunting and war expedition, the former for buffalo, the latter against the Sioux Indians; a branch band of the notorious Red Cloud. After a week's absence a portion of the braves returned, well laden with game. The balance of the party were not heard from until Tuesday last. Our informant says he was present at an interview with one of the Pawnee Chiefs with Mr. James Bowman, of Fremont, the well known interpreter of the latter tribe.

Mr. Bowman states that the Chief informed him that the scouts made a raid on the Southern Sioux, killed several of their men, and escaped with several of their ponies.

On their return to camp, about eight miles from Lone Tree Station, they were overtaken by the terrible storm of Sunday, the 16th, and all perished within a day's march of home. The bodies of the Indians, their own and the stolen animals, were found by runners sent out by the head Chief.

ANOTHER REPORT

which reached Omaha is to the effect that the Pawnees went out in considerable numbers on a general thieving raid; that they attacked a band of Comanches, murdered quite a number of the tribe, stole their ponies, left for their camp, and were overtaken by the storm. It is still further rumored that they have been prowling about in the vicinity of a tribe under the protection of the government, and, whichever way it may be, it is certain that the ponies were captured and some dirty redskins bit the dust while the plundering operations were going on. Under these circumstances it is highly probable that our military authorities here will look into the matter, and, if sufficient cause for a reconnoissance be found, then we may look for another war, more bloody than the late "Blue Hawk Unpleasantness."

VIRGINIA.

The Bill for Her Admission.

The following is the bill for the admission of Virginia, as adopted by both houses of Congress:

Whereas, the people of Virginia have framed and adopted a constitution of State Government which is republican; and whereas, the Legislature of Virginia elected under said constitution have ratified the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and whereas, the performance of these several acts in good faith was a condition precedent to the representation of the State in Congress; therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That the State of Virginia is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States: *Provided*, That before any member of the Legislature of said State shall take or resume his seat, or any officer of said State shall enter upon the duties of his office, he shall take, subscribe, and file in the office of the Secretary of State of Virginia, for permanent preservation, an oath in the form following: "I, ——, do solemnly swear that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any Legislature of any State, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, so help me God;" or such person shall in like manner take, subscribe, and file the following oath: "I, ——, do solemnly swear that I have by act of Congress of the United States been relieved of the disabilities imposed upon me by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, so help me God;" which oaths shall be taken before and certified by any officer lawfully authorized to administer oaths. And any person who shall knowingly swear falsely in taking either of such oaths shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be punished therefor by imprisonment not less than one year, and not more than ten years, and shall be fined not less than $1,000 and not more than $10,000. And in all trials for any violation of this act, the certificate of the taking of either of said oaths, with proof of the signature of the party accused, shall be taken and held as conclusive evidence that such oath was regularly and lawfully administered by competent authority. *And provided further*, That every person who shall neglect, for the period of thirty days next after the passage of this act, to take, subscribe, and file such oath as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken, to all intents and purposes, to have vacated his office. *And be it further provided*, That the said State of Virginia is admitted to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union upon the following fundamental conditions: First, That the Constitution of Virginia shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen, or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote, who are entitled to vote by the constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State: *Provided*, That any alteration of said constitution, prospective in its effects, may be made in regard to the time and place of residence of voters. Second, That it shall never be lawful for the said State to deprive any citizen of the United States, on account of his race, color, or previous condition of servitude, of the right to hold office under the constitution and laws of said State, or upon any such ground to require of him any other qualification for office than such as are required of all other citizens. Third, That the constitution of Virginia shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the school rights and privileges secured by the constitution of said State.

LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES.

Report of the Constitutional Convention Committee on Retrenchment and Reform.

IN CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 20, 1870.

Report of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, to whom was referred the subject of a resolution on the expense of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and of the several subsequent General Assemblies, have had the subject under advisement, and would, first, herewith submit a communication from the Hon. C. E. Lippincott, Auditor of the State, together with a carefully prepared statement by him of the cost to the State of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and the subsequent General Assemblies from that time up to 1869, inclusive.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, AUDITOR'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 18, 1870.
Hon. Geo. E. Wait, Chairman of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform of the Constitutional Convention of Illinois:
SIR: In compliance with your request I have the honor to herewith furnish you with a statement, showing in detail the cost to the State of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and of each of the several sessions of the General Assembly of Illinois, since 1862. Yours, respectfully,
C. E. LIPPINCOTT, Auditor P. A.

Statement of the Expenses of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and of the General Assembly from 1862 to 1869.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, 1862.

Paid members, officers, doorkeepers and subordinate officers	$30,229.00
Paid President of convention, $1 per day, for extra compensation	77.00
Paid Secretary $2 per day	154.00
Paid Assistant Secretary $2 per day	154.00
Paid Secretary for making index to convention journal	208.00
Paid State Treasurer for extra services	50.00
Paid State Auditor	250.00
Paid secretary of State	250.00
Paid expenses of Commissioners appointed to take vote of soldiers on new constitution	2,500.00
Paid for printing	9,221.75
Paid for printing proceedings in newspapers	4,616.00
Paid for newspapers furnished members	4,315.30
Paid for printing paper	532.00
Paid for postage	597.00
Paid for stationery	758.15
Paid for fuel and lights	773.00
Paid for attendant on water-closet	312.50
Paid for whitewashing wood	15.12
Paid for carpenter work	81.50
Paid for examiners of printing account	55.00
Paid for furniture	54.80
Paid for locks and keys	24.80
Paid for ice	32.00
Paid for subpoenaing and attendance of witnesses	52.00
Paid for enrolling the constitution	125.00
Paid for copying and proving journal of convention	515.10
Paid for distributing copies of the constitution	250.37
Total cost of convention of 1862	$56,872.84

TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Paid members, officers, and employes, Twenty-third General Assembly	$39,466.00
Paid for postage	4,480.00
Paid for newspapers	5,686.50
Paid for stationery	468.50
Paid for 1,000 copies Legislative Directory	250.00
Paid for gold pens and pocket knives	2,951.00
Paid for publishing proceedings in *Illinois State Journal* and *State Register*	400.00
Paid for publishing proceedings in Union *Herald*	294.50
Paid for copying laws	29.50
Paid for making index to laws, journals, and reports	200.00
Paid for rent of committee-rooms	110.00
Paid for gas, gas fixtures, and repairs	65.60
Paid for articles furnished	168.81
Paid for furniture and repairs of same	338.83
Paid for wood, coal, furnished	226.10
Paid for committee for visiting Penitentiary, and other State institutions	915.00
Paid for Governor's Private Secretary	300.00
Paid for A. Webster, contestant, per diem, and mileage	65.00
Paid for printing	28,785.71
Paid for binding	1,666.01
Paid for 1,991 reams printing paper	14,484.18
Total cost Twenty-third General Assembly	$98,953.02

TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Paid members and officers of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly	$91,861.40
Paid extra clerks, reporters, witnesses, and other employes	14,881.00
Paid chaplains	475.00
Paid committees, services and expenses	1,446.00
Paid stationery	6,287.35
Paid for trunks for committee papers	9.00
Paid newspapers furnished members	12,870.84
Paid 150 gold pencils, 156 pocket-knives, and 150 pocket diaries	5,371.80
Paid for rent of committee-rooms	320.00
Paid Governor's Private Secretary	400.00
Paid postage	5,198.35
Paid copying laws, journals, and reports	1,773.36
Paid publishing proceedings in *Journal* and *Register*	2,890.00
Paid printing	34,886.07
Paid binding	1,250.00
Paid printing paper, 2,955 reams	45,892.80
Total cost of Twenty-fourth General Assembly	$187,302.90

TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Paid members and employes of the House of Representatives	$80,922.60
Paid members and employes of the Senate	25,564.40
Paid for postage	8,325.00
Paid for newspapers furnished members	21,872.50
Paid for copying laws, journals and reports	18,098.35
Paid for stationery	7,394.43
Paid for publishing proceedings in newspapers	4,440.00
Paid for official reporters	4,425.00
Paid for committees' services and expenses	1,980.00
Paid for committee-room rent	2,330.00
Paid for contestant and witnesses	502.50
Paid for pocket knives	576.00
Paid for furniture	462.00
Paid for chaplains	425.00
Paid for clerk in library	424.00
Paid for diagram and letter heads	1,071.25
Paid for carpets	424.29
Paid for stoves	35.70
Paid for hardware	243.35
Paid for fitting keys and repairing locks and desks	25.90
Paid for material, labor, and repairs	204.28
Paid for sundry articles furnished	22.95
Paid for printing	87,359.48
Paid for binding	25,132.42
Paid for printing paper, 3,862 reams	57,162.93
Paid for packing and distributing laws, etc.	1,434.60
Total cost of Twenty-fifth General Assembly	$376,173.38

TWENTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Paid members, officers, and employes of House of Representatives	$ 77,997.80
Paid members, officers, and employes of Senate	28,460.80
Paid for postage	2,450.40
Paid for newspapers	33,460.00
Paid for committees' services and expenses	12,283.61
Paid for room rent of committees	6,580.75
Paid for publishing proceedings in newspapers	8,595.00
Paid for stationery	9,785.50
Paid for official reporters	1,940.00
Paid for pocket knives	709.50
Paid to contestant	190.00
Paid for furniture	234.50
Paid for spittoons, tumblers, baskets, brooms, etc.	197.51
Paid for work done in Representatives' Hall	30.75
Paid for carpets and matting for House and Senate floors	2,975.67
Paid for stoves, buckets, and dust-pans	118.28
Paid for gas fixtures, and repairs of same	107.35
Paid for repairing locks, etc.	50.00
Paid for Legislative Manual	1,575.50
Paid for pigeon holes for Eng'g and Reg'g Clerks' office	62.00
Paid for locks, shears, and other hardware	517.18
Paid for diagrams of House of Representatives	25.00
Paid for witness before Printing Committee	20.00
Paid for extra clerks, and services of private secretary in office of Governor	5,134.00
Paid for extra clerks and pages in office of Secretary of State	1,856.00
Paid extra pay to watchmen and scavenger of State House	1,312.00
Paid for 525 copies of Public Laws (certified) furnished Chicago *Legal News* by Secretary of State	799.50
Paid for printing in part	25,584.37
Paid for binding in part	17,000.00
Paid for printing paper in part (1,990 reams)	26,527.80
Total cost of Twenty-sixth General Assembly	$273,300.66

NOTE.—The printing paper charged in all the foregoing accounts to General Assembly's expenses, embraces all the printing paper furnished for all public printing.

RECAPITULATION.

Constitutional Convention, 1862	$56,872.84
Twenty-third General Assembly	98,953.02
Twenty-fourth General Assembly	187,302.90
Twenty-fifth General Assembly	376,173.38
Twenty-sixth General Assembly	273,300.66
	$989,603.32

In view of the facts above contained, the committee deem it proper to submit to the convention the following considerations:

First, that the government of this State is being carried on under a constitution wholly inoperative in its limitations upon the General Assembly, in their appropriations out of the Treasury of the State, for the payment of the members for their services while assembled.

For the purpose of illustrating our views, and for no purpose of censure, the committee ask your attention to the following facts:

Our present constitution provides "that the members of the General Assembly shall receive for their services the sum of two dollars per day, and no more." Yet, in the face of this *positive* provision, the committee feel authorized in saying that some of the General Assemblies have made such appropriations that the members thereof have, by indirection, received a very much larger sum, averaging per day, some instances during the entire term of the legislative session, per member, nearly, if not quite, ten times that amount.

Were the convention to examine the annexed figures, found among the items of cost of the last General Assembly, it will be seen that the cost to the State for newspapers for that session amounted to the sum of ——

For postage, to the sum of	[illegible]
For stationery, to the sum of	[illegible]
For pocket knives, to the sum of	709.50

These four items just mentioned may suffice to show how the treasury of the State has been depleted of its wealth in a manner never contemplated by the framers of our present constitution, and did the committee deem it necessary to enter the vaults containing the people's treasure, too poorly guarded by their organic law.

Your committee, therefore, suggest that the constitution be so amended in this particular, that no future General Assemblies shall be able, by indirection or subterfuge, to accomplish what cannot be constitutionally done by direct legislation; and the committee recommend the following as an amendment to the constitution:

"No member of the General Assembly shall, directly or indirectly, receive any fee, compensation, allowance, or perquisite whatever, from the State, beyond the compensation expressly allowed by this constitution."

Your committee would further suggest that much of the time of the General Assembly has heretofore been spent in special legislation, a very great cost to the State; that many thousand dollars have been expended in enacting, printing, binding and distributing the special laws of this State, which are worse than useless to the people, and benefit only those for whom they are passed.

The laws enacted by our last General Assembly are contained in five volumes. One volume, of 410 pages, embraces all of the public laws. The remaining four volumes, consisting of 3,404 pages, including index, are the results of special legislation, and compose the private laws of our General Assembly.

The proportion of legislation performed for the benefit of the people, if our figures are correct, is less than one-eighth of the entire legislation accomplished by the last General Assembly. Taking the total cost to the State of the last General Assembly, as furnished to the committee by the State Auditor, and charging up to the special legislation its pro rata of cost, it will be found that it takes the enormous sum of more than two hundred and forty thousand dollars paid out of the Treasury of the State in one session of the Legislature, for such laws as have no reference to the general wants of the people.

Your committee are, therefore, constrained to say that, in their opinion, the constitution should be so amended as to prevent special legislation upon all subjects that can be regulated by general laws.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE E. WAIT,
JAMES S. POAGE,
JAMES P. CHASE,
D. C. WAGNER,
WM. G. BOWMAN,
JAMES M. SHARP,
J. W. HANKINS.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ORATORIO.

What is it? The performance of so great a work as "The Messiah" deserves more than a passing notice. There is no detail in it, from the opening bar of the overture to the last chord of the last chorus, which is not important. In its dramatic scope it embraces the sublimity of the Scriptures and the most awfully solemn subjects which can appeal to the mind and heart of man. The librettist has so skilfully woven together fragments of the Bible as to make a connected spiritual history. It is divided into three parts, which cover the prophecies of our Saviour's advent and the angels' message to the shepherds, the passion, death, resurrection and ascension of the Lord, and the commencement of His Kingdom upon earth, and the final deliverance of the world from sin and death, and the victory over his enemies. A more sublime theme for music it would be impossible to conceive. Handel himself, in writing it, acknowledged he felt divine inspiration. In scoring this music he has used only the simplest musical forms, and yet the wedding of verse and music, and the interpretation of the sublime meanings of the text, are always clear and perfect. It is severely simple; its counterpoint rarely, if ever, florid. There is nothing of the bravura style here; no musical tricks or clap trap; no unexpected changes of modulation to make startling effects; but, instead, a loftiness of grandeur, a simplicity of style and a perfection of climax which make the singer's task an easy one, provided he catches the sublime spirit of the work. Handel was a master of the language of the emotions, and always appeals to our identity. Both singer and auditor, if they but study this great tone-picture aright, can easily form an idea of the meaning of his score. There was no room in "the Messiah" for descriptive effect as in "the Creation," nor for dramatic coloring as in "Elijah." It is purely emotional—emotion in its highest and sublimest type, the spiritual. This is the general view of "the Messiah."

What is its music?

Before we examine the merits and demerits of its performance, let us look briefly at the music. It commences with a short overture, opening with a few bars of full harmony and closing with an elaborate fugue. The voice parts are introduced by the tenor with the recitative, "Comfort Ye," and aria, "Every Valley," leading into the first chorus, "And the Glory of the Lord, worked up to a magnificent climax. The next chorus, "And He shall Purify," is in fugue style. And now the alto has an opportunity with one of the finest numbers of the work, "O thou that tellest," leading to a chorus of the same words and treatment. The ensuing bass aria, "For behold darkness," introduces the magnificent chorus, "For unto us," written for full strength of chorus and orchestra. After this comes that power come the exquisitely sweet, flowing little morceau, "The Pastoral Symphony." Again Handel calls for full strength in the "Glory" chorus. Then follows the soprano aria, "Rejoice Greatly," full of those runs which were so frequently used in Handel's day, followed by the expressive aria, "He Shall Feed His Flock," the first part usually taken by a contralto, and the second by a soprano. The chorus, "His Yoke is Easy," one of the most perfect fugues ever written, closes the First Part.

The principal numbers of the Second Part are the minor chorus, "Lamb of God;" the contralto aria, "Despised and Rejected," one of the most solemn and majestic numbers in the whole work; the chorus, "All We Like Sheep;" "Lift Up Your Heads," the only really dramatic chorus in "The Messiah;" a very sweet soprano aria, "How Beautiful Are the Feet;" that ponderous and massive bass aria, "Why Do the Nations?" followed by the defiant and ringing tenor aria, "Thou Shalt Break Them;" and leading to that matchless semi-antiphonal chorus, "The Hallelujah," in singing which Handel says "he seemed to see all Heaven before him, and the great God himself"—a chorus which, although almost entirely based upon one word and constructed upon one key, produces the most majestic effect with the simplest of musical resources.

The Third Part opens with the smooth expressive aria for soprano, "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth," which is the most popular aria of the work. The main theme of this number, which is very brief, is disclosed in the first few bars, but reappears several times, both for the voice and in the accompaniment, while the rest of the aria might almost be called recitative, so simple and severe is it in construction. But it is entirely pathetic and dramatic, appealing to the heater only by its expression and adaptation of sound to sense. This is followed by some solemn minor quartettes, which prepare the way for the grand bass aria, "The Trumpet Shall Sound," with trumpet *obligato* accompaniment. Much of this part is usually omitted, bringing the work rather abruptly to its *finale*, the chorus, "Worthy is the Lamb," with its grand "Amen" fugue.

How was this music performed?

This brings us first, of necessity, to the soprano solos, which were entrusted to Miss Maria Brainard, the well-known New York vocalist, who sang here in a Musical Union concert five years ago. Miss Brainard is a most admirable oratorio singer. She has had large experience in this field, and her reputation is confined almost exclusively to this department. Her voice is very pure and smooth, and her style of singing very graceful and unaffected. We believe that we have had no opportunities to judge of her executive abilities in florid music; but they are at least sufficient for all the demands of "The Messiah," which are confined mainly to the ascending and descending scale runs and occasional brief trills. But in all the essentials of an oratorio singer, viz: purity of style, distinctness of enunciation, correctness of method, and earnest appreciative expression, she stands very high. In quantity her voice did not strike us as possessed of that power which we have heard claimed for it. At times it even seemed weak, although always pure. Some of her best singing was in the recitatives, preluding the birth of the Lord, which were delivered exquisitely. In her *arias*, however, she seemed to take the time too slowly, which made them somewhat monotonous. This was the case with her grand air, "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth," which dragged some, although it was sung with admirable feeling. The slowness of time, or the heavy accompaniment, or both, made the kindly consented to sing, Miss Farrell being sick. The "O, Thou that Tellest" was cut, but the other two *arias*, the first part of "He shall Feed his Flock" and the "Despised and Rejected," were sung. It is hardly fair to criticise the performance of these two *arias*, as they do not belong to the soprano, and Miss Brainard sang them as a matter of accommodation, rather than have the unity of the work violated, and we, therefore, forbear, merely contenting ourselves with saying that if they failed in effect it is not at all to her discredit.

Mr. James Whitney had the tenor solos, and sang them very creditably, although at times he exhibited a tendency to press upon Handel, especially in his main *aria*, "Thou Shalt Break Them." In the final measure of which he treated us to an octave flight, which was entirely out of the spirit of the music, and would not have produced a frown from the old master had he been present. As a general rule, it is not wise for modern singers to try to improve upon the old musicians, who were presumed to know what they were about when scoring oratorio music. In the recitatives, Mr. Whitney did himself great credit. In the recitative, "Thy Rebuke," and the following air, "Behold and See," he sang with great delicacy of feeling, making it, in fact, one of the most effective things in the whole performance.

Mr. M. W. Whitney, of Boston, made his *debut* here in the bass solos, and created a more favorable impression than any other singer of his part in oratorio we have ever had here. His voice is of very rich quality, pure in intonations, and superb in its lower register. His method, also, is admirable. He catches the rhythm of the "Messiah" music to a nicety, and his singing is absolutely true. Nothing seems to overstrain a bar's breath from the tempo. In the Trumpet Song, for instance, not even the uncertainties of the trumpet *obligato* moved him. The same remark applies to his time. It is a luxury to hear a singer who can sing not only as expressively as he does, but as perfect. Even in the midst of the extreme difficulties of his air, "Why do the Nations so Furiously Rage?" he was always true to the score, never hesitating or slighting anything, and at the close he was greeted with hearty applause, in which the bass side of the chorus joined with a will.

The choruses were almost unexceptionably given well. As usual the bass and tenor sides were very strong and overpowering, but the sopranos held their own excellently. In the full harmony, the altos were too weak to make much effect; but when they had an opportunity, in solos, they sang very agreeably. It would be almost superfluous to single out choruses when all were done so well, but we may specially mention the Hallelujah Chorus, in which the soloists rose and joined also. It was done admirably, with great precision and with a splendid massing of the voices. The orchestra did very well, although its tendency was to keep a trifle ahead of the singers. In the main, however, its playing was very creditable. The audience was a very large one, and a very satisfied one, and we, with those who were present, have only to congratulate the society and its conductor, Mr. Balatka, upon a well-earned success. "The Messiah" will be repeated this evening.

OPERA HOUSE.

A new drama, entitled "Pawns, or the Waif," was presented on Wednesday evening, at the Opera House, for the first time in this city, to a good house. The play was written expressly for Lotta, who personates the characters of twin sisters—one high-born, well-nurtured, gentle, refined, and consumptive; the other, a healthy development of the streets, who sings, cuts up, and plays the banjo. Of course, it is the latter impersonation that Lotta shines, the character being conceived with a view to her peculiar qualities of acting.

The drama is founded upon the story of a lost child, and New York city is the scene of action. *Robert Myddleton* (Bradley), a wealthy banker, has twin daughters named *Myrtle* and *Myrtilla*. In early infancy *Myrtilla* is lost or stolen through the connivance of a nurse, who takes the child into a low tenement house in Avenue B, and all efforts to trace her are fruitless. The action of the play opens on the anniversary of the sad event, several years after, when Myrtle has become a young lady, fragile and delicate, inheriting from her mother the seeds of a fatal disease. The first scene opens with a characteristic dialogue between *Dotee Summers* (J. G. Barnett), who relates the story of the abduction to *Kate* (Mrs. Rogers). Upon the entrance of *Myddleton* and *Myrtle*, it appears that a bond robbery has been committed at the office of Myddleton & Hardy. *John Hardy* (Roscoe) had been promoted from office boy successively to clerk, book-keeper, cashier, and finally to junior partner, and it is from him the bonds have been stolen. *Myrtle* expresses a strong dislike for this *Hardy*, however, and we are already prepared to look upon him with suspicion. A detective, *Jimmy Dollit* (Jennings), is introduced to consult in reference to the robbery, and is ——— planning the plot, but he meddles matters, much to the disgust of both father and child. *Mr. Percy Lynton* (Barrett) and *Hardy* now appear upon the scene, and on their way to the park, where *Lynton* has an appointment with *Myrtle*, whose affections he has already won, they encounter a street rabble, in the midst of which is an old musician named *Mr. Merdelli* (Everard), *Jacky* (J. H. Burnett), and *Pepina*. The singular grace, beauty, and singing and dancing qualities of the little waif fascinate the young man, while her extraordinary resemblance to *Myrtle* interests him profoundly, and he makes up his mind to adopt her. Old *Merdelli* is easily induced to sell her, and the next scene, with her reluctant parting from her companions and friend *Jacky*, and a general hence of the crowd.

The second act opens with *Myrtle* and *Myddleton* at the office of the firm in Wall street. *Myrtle*, who is much prejudiced against *Hardy*, inquires into the locality and circumstances of the bond robbery and is determined to do a little detective business on her own account, and after her father's departure she remains in the office. *Hardy* and other brokers and business men enter, and some of the details of the stock-brokering business are gone through with, and *Hardy*, being secure from observation, takes the missing bonds of bonds from his private drawer, he being in fact the thief. His is interrupted by the entrance of *Dollit*, and while parleying with him *Myrtle* escapes from the private office and secures the bonds.

The scene changes to a fashionable boarding school to which *Lynton* has sent *Pepina*, *Hardy*, who has discovered a likeness to the girl in Myrtle, determines, for his own purposes, to push his inquiries in reference to her history, but is baffled by the wit of *Pepina*. The next scene shows the study-room of the school, and is occupied by a banjo solo, etc., by *Pepina*, and the scene where *Jacky*, who has called to visit her, in the study, in which she and *Dollit* rob the attention of the [illegible] [illegible].

The third act opens with a scene at Myddleton's, *Myrtle*, from the excitement of the scene at the office, is utterly prostrated. She relates the story of the loss of the bonds and *Hardy's* treachery and villainy. A note arrives from *Hardy*, who threatens *Myddleton* with a suit, on *Hardy's* part. *Myddleton* rushes to the point of danger, and in the course of the plot [illegible], *Myrtle* and her [illegible] dies. This brings about a change to prevent the consummation, and *Myrtle*, dying, rises, and the heroine, *Pepina*, confronts the villain with his treachery, and the act closes on the tableau of the discovery. In the meantime *Jacky*, taking advantage of a favorable opportunity, has concealed himself in the house of *Myddleton*, [illegible]. *Lynton*, also ruined by the villainy of *Hardy*, has enlisted in the army and left for the front, and *Myrtle* fades as a victim to disease.

The fourth act opens upon the stage of a variety theatre, and *Pepina* enters and sings, in obedience to the urgent requests of the audience, a specimen of her talents. It affords Miss Lotta an opportunity of introducing several of her characteristic songs. *Jacky*, who has now become a carpenter, encounters *Dollit* in the search for information of the lost child. He partly recognizes *Myddleton's*. The next scene shows the humble dwelling of *Pepina*, where she is in grief, in the hope that the lost *Myrtilla* may be found. *Jacky* gives information to *Dollit* and hope. *Pepina* enters to make inquiries of *Hardy* to *Lynton*, and is recognized as the lost daughter. *Lynton* returns from the war a Captain, congratulates the *Pepina*, and the lovers, and the curtain falls on the happy reunion.

The play is full of effective situations, and, as a whole, a production of considerable merit, marred by some of the faults incident to dramas of the sensational school. The manner in which *Hardy's* villainy is discovered by *Myrtle*, for example, is singularly at variance with her highly improbable that so sharp a man as *Hardy* should deliberately sit down in the presence of a girl whom he has every reason to suspect, and read or contemplate the stolen bonds in the very spot where the theft occurred. [illegible] of a crime, but the whole, the plot is unfolded in a manner that is highly creditable to the author, affording ample opportunity for the display of Lotta's peculiar talent. The scene between *Pepina* and *Jacky* in the school room is still better, and Mr. Burnett, whose acting in the character of *Jacky* is one of the very best features of the performance. It was a delineation full of true and genuine humor, and shows Mr. Burnett to be a young actor of whom great things may be hoped.

The rest of the cast was well taken. Jennings, Bradley, Barrett, Roscoe, and J. G. Burnett, all sustaining their respective roles with acceptance. The latter gave us, what one rarely hears on the American stage, a specimen of the pure, unadulterated Lowland Scotch dialect, spoken with the unmistakable twang of a native.

"Pepina" will be repeated this evening.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

"Surf" proves to be a success. The attraction, a fourth production, last evening, being witnessed by the largest attendance of the week. The scenery, mechanical effects, and especially the elegant costumes are drawn by the ladies, have not been surpassed and scenes equaled in Chicago. It should be kept on for a run of at least a month.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Fritz is getting along nicely, with a single exception—that of a place to put all the people who nightly come to see him. The theatre was packed to overflowing each evening, and there has been no place "Rip Van Winkle" left of, both so great a hit.

LIBRARY HALL.

The Skiff, Wheeler, Horn, & Bray Minstrel Troupe opened last evening in Library Hall to a crowded house, the audience consisting mainly of the sterner sex. This was fortunate—at least the advent was staged away, for the entertainment was not of that refined character to which the public in Chicago has been accustomed. The company, on the whole, is not a good one. It contains but few first-class features, while its numbers are very bad. First on the list of nuisances should be mentioned old Sam Skiff, a veteran in the eccentricities of minstrelsy. As an "end man" he is excellent—true bred in his jokes, but funny and original in every-day action. His "Locomotive Darey" is an immense sketch. In make-up and movement he has never been seen it equalled. Walter Bray's "end" business is good in general, but he, too, seems to fine it necessary to introduce a quality of wit some of the highest as regards decency. As a comedian he is unique and effective, and his "Sugar Bob" is novel and laughable. In the line of clog dancing the troupe has a strong team in Messrs. Cooper and Fields, who perform fairly, except in perfect time with each other, and with each other. The ballad singing devolved entirely upon W. B. Rudolph, with whose fine voice and method the Chicago public is already familiar. Church and Mason each essayed a song in the first part, but neither displayed vocal abilities beyond a low mediocrity. Young Tom Horn did a banjo solo—that is he rasped a blue across the strings and sung at the top of his voice. He is certainly not the son of his father in the way of minstrelsy. The very worst thing in the entire programme was a dance by Cooper and Forrest, who appeared in full ballet costume, and executed a series of hops and jumps which were neither graceful nor skilful; they were simply nasty. A six-footer in low bodice, pink skirts, and gauzy smacking one thumb to his [illegible] and with flesh tights exceeding a pair of bloomers which seemed altogether too long, is a pleasing spectacle. The dance was a disgusting nuisance, and should be altogether omitted. As we have said, there are some features in the performance which are attractive and enjoyable, and Messrs. Skiff, Wheeler, Horn & Bray are certainly not to prevent to prune down the broader specialties and to remove some entirely. The troupe remains at Library Hall this week.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

It is a positive compliment to the excellent artists who comprise the company at the Dearborn Minstrels that the fourth night of a disadvantageous week, and with strong competition in the same line, should bring out so large an audience. The troupe has been weaned of Dave Reed, Brimmer, and Bob Hart is on the boards again. The step is a wise one. Billy Allen, the well known song and dance man, is in town, and will probably connect himself with the Dearborn company. Billy achieved a tremendous popularity in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," in Booth's Theatre, some time since, and would be, more particularly at this juncture, a valuable acquisition.

MUSICAL SOIREE.

The third of the Prairie Avenue Seminary Musical Soirees will be given this evening, by the following professionals and amateurs: Miss Smith, Messrs. Foltz, Nambacher, DeClerque, Neff, Wo[illegible], and Patt, upon which occasion the following programme will be performed:

PART FIRST.

1. Overture—"Poet and Peasant" —— V. Suppe
   Messrs. R. King and L. Neff.
2. Aria—From "Huguenots" —— G. Meyerbeer
   Mr. F. Foltz.
3. Fantasie—Caprice, for Violin —— Vieuxtemps
   Mr. H. DeClerque.
4. My Peace is Gone —— G. Hoffmann
   Miss J. Sommer.
5. Horn Solo —— Leybach
   Mr. Neff.
6. Song—Good Night —— F. Kucken
   Prof. O. Pendleton.

PART SECOND.

7. Serenade—Hark! Hark! —— F. Schubert
   Miss E. Sommer.
8. Duett—From "Puritani" —— V. Bellini
   Messrs. F. Foltz and O. Pendleton.
9. Souvenir de Bellini —— Artot
   Mr. H. De Clerque.
10. Song—It Ought Not —— Abt
   Mr. F. Foltz.
11. Rondo —— J. Strauss
   Mr. Neff.
12. Duett—From "La Favorita" —— Donizetti
   Miss J. Sommer and Mr. F. Foltz.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fast Driving in the Department—The Right of the Marshal to Criticise the Action of the Board.

A regular meeting of the Fire and Police Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon. There were present Commissioners Brown, Gund, and James.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

Commissioner Gund addressed the Fire Marshal on fast driving in the department. He thought they should not drive so fast.

Commissioner Brown thought they had better let property burn than risk life or limb. Twelve miles an hour was too fast.

Fire Marshal Williams said if they waited for everyone to get out of the way, they would never get to a fire. He had checked reckless driving, but they should not be compelled to stop until everyone was out of the way.

Commissioner James thought the Marshal should use his judgment in the matter.

The Fire Marshal said he was often called opprobrious names and told to go to a hot place, where fire engines were worthless, because he did not turn out for everyone he met.

Commissioner Brown. "Probably they think you are paid to be called names."

Fire Marshal. "I have had that answer given to me often enough before."

After some more cross-firing, the matter was allowed to drop.

John A. Cook, truckman of Protection Hook and Ladder No. 2, was fined five days' pay for being a little tight.

David F. Donnelly, pipeman of steamer A. D. Titsworth, was granted two weeks' furlough on recommendation of the Fire Marshal, he to forfeit his pay during his absence.

Francis R. Sowersby, having served the usual sixty days on probation, was appointed on the regular force, and assigned to duty on the Titsworth steamer.

Eugene Sullivan, of the Coventry engine, and J. H. Manning, of the Titsworth, were charged with disorderly conduct, having given each other some back chat at a fire. Both companies tried to get the nearest plug to the fire, which is the post of honor. A few words arose, but nothing very uncivil or serious.

Commissioner Brown lectured them.
Commissioner Gund lectured them.
Commissioner James lectured them.
Commissioner Brown lectured them again.

Finally they were reprimanded, with a recommendation from Commissioner James to regard each other as brothers.

The Fire Marshal thought the board should not lightly dismiss charges brought by him, as it hurt the discipline of the department.

Commissioner Brown (warmly). "Wait, sir, till you become a Commissioner before you criticise the action of this board. As President of the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners I will not sit here and allow a man appointed by us to criticise or animadvert upon our action. I will not stand it, sir!"

Both gentlemen then subsided.

Otis B. Hardy, of the Winnebago, was charged with intoxication. The charge was dismissed.

On recommendation of Superintendent Kennedy, George Keb and Cornelius Carmon, having served sixty days on probation, were appointed on the regular force.

The board then adjourned.

HOTEL PERSONALS.

BRIGGS HOUSE.

Among the arrivals at the Briggs House, yesterday, were the following: H. T. Walbridge, Toledo; J. Neills, Pittsburgh; John T. Campbell, Indianapolis; J. H. Foster, Elizabeth, N. J.; Thomas P. Howe, New York; E. S. Litchfield, St. Paul; J. S. Wyeth and sister, Rockford; D. Bullock, Fort Atkinson, Mich.; A. B. Moore and wife, Oswego; John L. Parker, Woburn, Mass.; G. H. Ladd, Toronto, Ottawa; J. Donnelly, Hastings, Minn.; E. Parkman, Philadelphia; Geo. A. Davis and family, Louisville; Enoch Martin, F. S. Richards, Chicago; C. B. Stafford, U. S. A.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.

Among the arrivals at the St. James Hotel yesterday, were the following: D. W. Stanley and wife, New York; John L. Bennett, Galva; W. R. Craig, Rochester; H. G. Kimble, Rockford; G. W. Graves, New York; Geo. A. Reynolds, W. Chicago; A. Wilkinson, Kansas; L. H. Poole, Bloomington; John Owen, Oil City, Pa.; John A. Robinson, Cincinnati.

TREMONT HOUSE.

Among the arrivals at the Tremont House yesterday were the following: Chas. P. Ferrand, New York; S. T. Hunt, Pt. Oaklina; Robert Little, Pittsburgh; Geo. E. Gillis, Boston; Captain John M. Leed, Indianapolis; C. L. Dodson, California; Jas. P. Hinman, Cincinnati; Geo. P. North, New Haven; D. C. Whitewood, Detroit.

SHERMAN HOUSE.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman House yesterday were the following: W. A. Ives, Connecticut; Wm. S. White, Madison; John Bogard, New York; L. Webber, Buffalo; Wm. A. Galbraith, Erie; B. F. Jones, Pittsburgh; Wm. R. Aston, New York; S. M. Loomis, Syracuse; Wm. Monteith, Buffalo; G. W. Haskill, St. Paul.

QUERY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Don't you think a certain divine on the West Side, who, every Sunday evening, is throwing so much cold water on hell, has taken the wrong season of the year for doing so. When the mercury is below zero, and Mr. Seward is bringing us such specimens of Alaskan iceberg [illegible], it would be more appropriate to take the chill off. Next summer, it seems to me, is the right time to do that.
D. G.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26, 1870.

CHICAGO VAGRANTS.

An Interesting Record of Events in the South Division.

Why Police Efforts to Prevent Crime are Non-Productive.

How Notorious Vagrants Escape Punishment in the Bridewell.

The Result of One Year's Work Among this Class of "Citizens."

Facts and Figures.

As the subject of crime and criminals is just now one of absorbing interest to our citizens, it may be well to cast a glance at the real or supposed causes that have led to the inauguration of the carnival of crime, and the introduction of the horde of criminals with which Chicago is at present infested. That something is wrong is admitted on all sides, but to find the precise spot where that something lies rotten in Denmark, is a second [illegible]. Many people hold [illegible] that the fault of the seriousness of our present situation lies with the police. The force, they say, is incompetent. [illegible] officers are accused of sharing with the thieves while the policeman are represented as ever eager to shut one eye and keep one's hands open. While it is not the province of this article to go into the facts, the police, still less so to give the contradictory assertions of all that is asserted against them, [illegible] people who have given the subject of crime in Chicago anything like fair consideration, investigators ever so prejudiced against our [illegible] "must admit that there are barked dogs [illegible]. [illegible] before others do so as well as theirs, and, in many cases, where they are most expected to be found, and where, above all other places, they should not be found. Our police force may be to blame in a measure. Its members are but man, and, therefore, prone to err; but, as an entity, from the Superintendent down to the patrolman, it will, in all probability, compare favorably with any similar body of men in any country. There are, no doubt, bad eggs in this basket, but the general run is sound, and the class of our citizens are generally more ready to see the cause of the present situation than to [illegible]. [illegible] if "officials," they presume to bring that class about speedily.

It is well and universally accepted that an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure, and this axiom applies with more force to the subject of crime than any other. The first step is vindication of the theory is, to exhume the vagrant question, to which we may well look for a substitute. [illegible] This is very well. But when, in spite of the earnest endeavors of the [illegible] to put in a proper place [illegible] of [illegible] a cause for [illegible] the crime and is nourished, while the [illegible] of the child, what should be done next? How should the commission of the crime be prevented? Clearly by prevention. Applying the theory to the [illegible] [illegible] from the [illegible] of their [illegible] [illegible]. Certainly in no other way better than by placing them beyond arm. Then, only the notorious [illegible], how to go, [illegible] the [illegible] vagrants [illegible], and how to "keep them there."

To make a digression, why is Chicago to-day the general rendezvous of Western, to say nothing of Eastern, criminals? The natural answer to that must be, because they find the Garden City best adapted to their vocation. Why, have we no police? Yes. Do they not make arrests? Yes. Have we no courts? Yes. Are not evil-doers punished? No. Here then is the gist of the whole [illegible]. In the first place, a criminal in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Detroit, or Milwaukee, finding that the place is getting too hot for him, [illegible] come to Chicago, or as far as he can get, and in as naturally place to [illegible] for business, and the comfort of [illegible] are there: is there anything to incur, and what are the consequences? He come here where there are no [illegible], and from all accounts, presents the most flattering inducements, Chicago presents the most flattering inducements. Accordingly he arrives in the city as an early train. An entirely or unconscious is the mark of his profession. Natural follows but one plan, in the he always picks a thief's face on a thief. The depot police, in scrutinizing the countenances of the new arrivals, instantly set them down as rascals based upon identical. Recognizing a hardened countenance, or in the phrase, they know a criminal that the man is not a good one, and [illegible] shadow. Next on the company of well-known thieves, and, finally, by one other of associates, they are identified with vice [illegible] and robbery. They are not in possession of sufficient evidence to warrant a criminal [illegible] against them before a police court, as in [illegible] they are arrested under the vagrant [illegible], and is required to "skip" the city under the Vagrant law. By the enforcement of this act they [illegible] to be placed in the Bridewell where they properly belong, but will have the [illegible] by doing any [illegible] or [illegible]. [illegible] a [illegible] of the [illegible] is practically useless. But are there so any [illegible] of people who are to arrange through the skill of the court? When arrested, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. They stay but a short time there or [illegible] in the [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] sent of the Bridewell for a hundred or two hundred days, the prosecution is [illegible], [illegible] when [illegible] the court-room. [illegible] his release, and will meet his Honor as he leaves the hall of justice, at the next street-corner. Let us take for our text a notorious burglar, garroter and thief, named Ed. Sloan. During the past year he has been arraigned before the Police Courts about a dozen times, and the sentences pronounced upon him would amount in the aggregate to nearly the whole of the year. He was, on one occasion, sentenced to the Bridewell for a term of [illegible] days. As he was passed into the pen again, he was offered to an officer, "This will cost me just $15." He told the truth. No one can investigate [illegible] and [illegible] through which his release [illegible].

He has the right to appeal from the decision of the Justice and carry the case before any court of record. He can do so and then get out of this privilege the careful leader of [illegible] [illegible]. In [illegible] where [illegible] [illegible] are sometimes paraphrased, according from, Dick, or Harry as surety for the [illegible]. These fellows always have friends among the audience in the court room, who [illegible] and the prisoner that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for some [illegible]. Such [illegible] and together they start for the Court House, [illegible] any of the [illegible], they say, [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] on account of a [illegible] to make payment has to go to the Bridewell. The bailor swears that he is worth double the amount of the fine, and the clerk, [illegible] take a sort of appearance, [illegible] [illegible] the Bridewell and the prisoner [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] before the [illegible] [illegible] placed on the docket of the prisoner. The case is now placed on the docket of the Criminal Court, to be tried in its order. This delay is of so long a duration that the accused will not be brought to trial [illegible], the case will never be tried. [illegible] charge, it is much worse [illegible], it is an outrage.

There are many ways of preventing [illegible] rather, let us speak hereafter and [illegible] that we [illegible] [illegible]. The first is to give straw bail. It is only necessary that the bondsman should perjure himself to accomplish this [illegible]. Not until this bond was ever placed on the Courthouse security, but simply because the officer entered the court-room, it was a trial for defendant, [illegible] the Court that the prisoner's order from the [illegible] to the Police Court, ordering it to proceed at the required time. [illegible] that the court [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that his prisoner and surety are now "where the [illegible]." [illegible] [illegible] Court overlooks this little obstacle, and is [illegible] [illegible] an execution, which is [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] that he [illegible] [illegible] the property [illegible]. The vagrant takes [illegible] good case for a time to be of [illegible] other [illegible], in the [illegible] of a [illegible] [illegible] of property, all pending from [illegible] and personal [illegible] [illegible] of. The [illegible] reader may here ask the question, "Why do the Judges of our courts accept straw bail?" My dear, unsophisticated friend, who should they refuse? They are bound to [illegible] in the [illegible], and they [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]. But as the phase of the case seems, and is, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] has been good. This may [illegible] [illegible] a paradox, but this is the [illegible] truth. [illegible] [illegible] cannot be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the future. When the bail is sufficient to meet the demands of the Court, and the case goes by default, the fault must rest with the City Attorney. It [illegible] occasions, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] have been [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] are ever brought to trial. The escape, we repeat, is due to the negligence of the City Attorney. When the case is called—the bail being good—either the accused appears in person or through his surety, and expresses himself as ready for trial. Now, the prosecutor ought to appear, but he does not. As it is not the province of the Court to look him up, the case is dismissed for want of prosecution. There it ends.

A word about professional bailors. Chief among them is George Eager, whose capacity for business is such that he has almost monopolized the calling. It is stated, upon the authority of George Stiles, who has not recently come into the office of City Attorney, that the name of this enterprising young man is attached to bail bonds aggregating an amount no less than $200,000; and as, in many cases, the bail does not exceed $300 or $500, he must be surety for no less than 300 or 500 persons charged with various misdemeanors, and seldom follow Eager is a shrewd financier, and seldom "slips up" in his bailing operations. And why should he, when the way to liberty is so easy? He devotes all his time to the business in one or the other of the courts, keeps thoroughly posted with regard to the dockets, and never allows a case to go by default.

Below is a detailed statement of all the arrests on the charge of vagrancy (when found guilty) made in the South Division during the past year, from January 1, 1869, to January 1, 1870. The result, as shown under the head of "remarks," is worthy of a close analysis. It proves that the process of our courts has been generally cut off, and that the full sentence of the Court, those which had have received no punishment at all. The miserable, drunken vagrant, who has not the strength to do mischief, being without influence or friend to appear for him in coming to intercede for him with the Mayor, was never known to leave the Bridewell until the full time of his sentence had expired; but the desperate rowdy, who is a member of the "gang," is never without friends, and, by proceeding from one strata of society to another, very respectable [illegible] gle—through misrepresentations, of course,—are found to [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible], will use their own good names to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] we upon the community. Our worthy Mayors have hitherto used the pardoning power, vested in them, most lavishly, and often with little discretion. "Pardoned by the Mayor," occurs forty-one times in "remarks." [illegible] be noted [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] names of some of the most desperate scoundrels [illegible] have ever infested this city. The remark "suspended," needs explanation. It was a sham for the [illegible], when the Justices found that an appeal was equivalent to a discharge, they frequently fined and then suspended execution on condition that the vagrant leave town. Of course, this [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], at the expiration of a certain time—a week or so—the opportunity to appeal is lost, and then, on being arrested, the sentence could be enforced without delay. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] recently come into the [illegible] who [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a time, but the [illegible] and finally arrested [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. It is noticeable that out of 249 vagrants sent to the Bridewell from the South Division, only 19 served the full time. Most of these were the [illegible], who served their full terms. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a week, and many more [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] has been paid [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from the North Division. There were [illegible] from the West Side, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a large number of [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] upon the records of the [illegible]. The name of Ed. Sloan appears five times, and is found as the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the following [illegible] [illegible]: [illegible] [illegible], John Quinn, [illegible] [illegible], John Dean, [illegible] [illegible], John [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], John Daley, [illegible] "Shanty" Marks, John Coton, John Daley, Ed. Sloan, Ed. Casey (who shot Wilson), Wm. Doyle, Mike Hughes, John Dowd, Charles Schultz, Thomas Cody, and James Reynolds. All of these are notorious burglars and as hereabout the [illegible] and the dregs of all ornament the Rogues' Gallery.

The following are the vagrant statistics of the South Division during the past year:

Date.	Name.	Am't of Fine.	Remarks.
Jan. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Prickett's Patent Lever Skates.

Hallenbeck's Eastern Sketch.

For Rent Reasonable.

Rebekah and Delmas Church Tuition.

Take up new Typhoon.

The Glory of Man is Strength.

Stained and Tasteful Type.

Shattered Constitution.

Rebekah's Extract Buchu.

Rebekah's Concentrated Extract Buchu.

Rebekah's Sugar Pills.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Free Gratis.

Private Matters.

Private Matters.

Private Consultation.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S

STEAM DIRECT TO LONDON.

STEAMERS CHARTERED TO PROCEED TO LIVERPOOL.

ASSESSMENT NOTICES.

SOUTH PARK ASSESSMENT.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'

SCALES,

EDUCATIONAL.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKETS.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKETS.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

COMMERCIAL.

THE COURTS.

Alleged Defalcation by a Clerk in the Treasurer's Office of Cook County.

The Drowned Assessor's Pocket-Book Case.

Police Court.

Circuit Court.

Criminal Court.

Superior Court.

Probate Court.

Bankruptcy Court.

Boundary Court.

United States Circuit Court.

United States District Court.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Arrest of the Worst Mob in the North Division.

Desperate Encounter Between Policemen and Thieves.

Arrest of Seven Burglars and Robbers in Chicago.

Pickpockets and Thieves.

Affairs in Chicago.

GENERAL VARIETIES.

An Interview Between a Reporter and Mr. Beecher on the South Division.

Mr. Police Efforts to Prevent Crime are Non-Productive.

New Reformer Tramcar Soup Enlightment in the Bridewell.

The Result of One Poet's Work Among the Class of "Citizens."

Fools and Fiends.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Approved Joint Resolutions Presented.

THE DEBT TO-DAY.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

REAL ESTATE.

WASHINGTON.

Butler's Rejoinder to Dawes' Speech of Thursday.

Corbin's Testimony in the Gold Crisis Investigation.

Coal and Fish Duties at Their Old Rate.

Anthracite Coal to go on the Free List.

The New Funding Bill.

A Specimen Treaty for the Sale of Indian Lands.